

The Gazette of India



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No. 11] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1958/VAISAKHA 6, 1880

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 16th April 1958.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
59	S. O. 522, dated the 9th April 1958.	Election Commission, India.	Election Petition No. 3 of 1958.
60	S. O. 523, dated the 7th April 1958.	Ditto.	Judgment in the D. B. Civil Mis. Appeal No. 102 of 1957.
61	S. O. 524, dated the 15th April 1958.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Certification of films to be of the description specified therein.
62	S. O. 586, dated the 16th April 1958.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Grant of recognition to the Om Oils and Oilseeds Exchange Ltd., Delhi, in respect of forward Contracts in rapeseed and mustardseed.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 2nd April 1958

S.O. 589.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule to

the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.R.O. 628, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In Part III of the said Schedule, after the existing entries, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, Nagpur.</i>	All Posts.	Commandant.	Commandant.	All. Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

[No. 15/3/58-V.]

P. PRABHAKAR RAO, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 18th April 1958

S.O. 590.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject in so far as they relate to the Acts, Rules and Order hereinafter mentioned, the President, with the consent of the State Government concerned, hereby entrusts to the Government of each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the functions of the Central Government (i) under section 5 of the Indian Passport Act, 1920 (34 of 1920); (ii) under rules 2 and 4 of the Indian Passport Rules, 1950; (iii) under rule 3 of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939; (iv) in making orders of the nature specified in clauses (c), (cc), (d), (e) and (f) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (31 of 1946); and (v) under the Foreigners Order, 1948, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) that in the exercise of such functions the said State Government shall comply with such general or special directions as the Central Government may from time to time issue; and
- (b) that notwithstanding this entrustment, the Central Government may itself exercise any of the said functions should it deem fit to do so in any case.

[No. 4/3/58-(1) F.I.]

S.O. 591.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject in so far as they relate to the Acts, Rules and Order hereinafter mentioned, the President hereby directs that the Administrator for the time being of a Union territory (whether called a Lieutenant Governor or a Chief Commissioner or an Administrator) shall, in relation to the Union territory concerned, discharge the functions of the Central Government (i) under section 5 of the Indian Passport Act, 1920 (34 of 1920); (ii) under rules 2 and 4 of the Indian Passport Rules, 1950; (iii) under rule 3 of Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939; (iv) in making orders of the nature specified in clauses (c), (cc), (d), (e) and (f) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (31 of 1946); and (v) under the Foreigners Order, 1948, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) that in the exercise of such functions the said Administrator shall comply with such general or special directions as the Central Government may from time to time issue; and
- (b) that notwithstanding this entrustment, the Central Government may itself exercise any of the said functions should it deem fit to do so in any case.

[No. 4/3/58-(II) -F.I.]

FATEH SINGH, Jt. Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th April 1958

S.O. 592.—In exercise of the powers conferred by entry 3(b) of the table annexed to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1951, the Central Government is pleased to specify Rajkumar Rajendra Singh, brother of the Ruler of Bushahr, for purposes of that entry and directs that the exemption shall be valid in respect of 2 guns, 2 rifles and 2 pistols/revolvers.

[No. 16/4/58-P.IV.]

C. P. S. MENON, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 22nd April 1958

S.O. 593.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 (LXVI of 1949), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States No. 146-D, dated the 3rd July, 1951, the Central Government hereby directs—

- (1) that the powers conferred and duties imposed on a police officer by section 102, 103, 127 and 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, by the corresponding sections of the Jammu and Kashmir Code of Criminal Procedure, 1989, shall be the powers and duties, respectively, of every Subedar and Jamedar of the Central Reserve Police Force; and
- (2) that the powers conferred and duties imposed on a police officer by sections 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 58, 79, 149, 150, 151 and 152 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, by the corresponding sections of the Jammu and Kashmir Code of Criminal Procedure, 1989, shall be the powers and duties, respectively, of every member of the Central Reserve Police Force.

[No. 10/127/57-P.II.]

P. L. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 15th April 1958

S.O. 594.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby nominates Dr. B. L. Sethi, Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, to serve on the Central Silk Board with effect from the 9th April, 1958. This is in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.O. 456, dated the 3rd April, 1958.

[No. F.22/4/58-HS(2).]

P. J. MENON, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 16th April 1958

S.O. 595.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 25 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 (45 of 1953), the Central Government hereby directs that the suspension of the operation of section 12 of the said Act, imposed by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 909, dated the 15th March, 1954, shall be removed with effect from the 22nd May, 1958.

[No. F.42-SSI(B)(3)/54.]

N. S. VAIDYANATHAN, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd April 1958

S.O. 596/IDRA/6/13/Am.(1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951),

the Central Government hereby appoints Shri J. M. Nadkarni, Technical Director, Asian Oil and Paint Co. (India) Private Ltd., Bombay, as a member of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. S.O. 205, dated the 4th March, 1958 for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of Soaps, Paints and Plastics to be known as the Development Council for Oil-based Industries, and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In paragraph 1, of the said Order under the category of members "being persons who in the opinion of the Central Government have special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of the said scheduled industries" after entry No. 16 relating to Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"16A. Shri J. M. Nadkarni, Technical Director, The Asian Oil and Paint Co. (India) Private Ltd., Das Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort Bombay—1."

[No. 5(32)IA(II)(G)/57.]

K. C. MADAPPA, Dy. Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 18th April 1958

S.O. 597.—In the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. S.O. 135, dated the 18th February, 1958, published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3(ii) dated the 1st March, 1958:—

For "20AA. On an application for 11AA Rs. 50.00 "compulsory licence under section 23CC.";

Read "20AA On an application for compulsory licence under section 23CC.	11AA	Rs. 50.00."
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[No. 14(1)-TMP/58.]

T. S. KUNCHITHAPATHAM, Under Secy.

(Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay)

Bombay, the 31st March, 1958

S.O. 598.—In pursuance of sub-clause (d) of clause 2 of the Cotton Textile (Production by Handloom) Control Order, 1956, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. S.R.O. 1589, dated the 23rd June 1956, namely:—

In the Table appended to the said Notification in column 2 against S. No. 6, for the words "Sehore and Raisen" the words "Sehore, Raisen and Datia" shall be substituted.

D. S. JOSHI, Textile Commissioner.

(Dept. of Commerce and Light Industries)

RUBBER CONTROL

New Delhi, the 19th April 1958

S.O. 599.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 (24 of 1947) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 3 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri M. Abdussalam, I.A.S., Secretary, Industries Department, Government of Kerala, to be the member of the Rubber Board in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri George Thomas, I.A.S., and directs that the following further amendment

shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 1765, dated the 10th August, 1955 namely:—

In the said Notification, for the entry—

“(4) Shri George Thomas, I.A.S., Secretary, Industries Department, Trivandrum—nominated by the Government of Kerala”
the following entry shall be substituted, namely,

“(4) Shri M. Abdussalam, I.A.S., Secretary, Industries Department, Trivandrum—nominated by the Government of Kerala”

[No. F.15(2)Plant(B)/58.]

COFFEE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 19th April, 1958

S.O. 600.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (xii) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (7 of 1942) read with rule 3 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri M. M. Naik Nimbalkar to be a member of the Coffee Board in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri T. N. Singh, M.P. and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. S.R.O. 1764, dated the 10th August, 1955, namely:—

In the said notification, for the entry—

“(17) Shri T. N. Singh, M.P. nominated by the Central Government to represent the consumers”

the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“(17) Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, ‘Manik Villa’, P.Y.C. Gymkhana, Poona-4.—nominated by the Central Government to represent the consumers”.

[No. F.1(1)Plant/B/58.]

A. K. CHAKRAVARTI, Under Secy.

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 1st April 1958

S.O. 601.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1958, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark, design of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title of the related Indian Standard is given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been specified.

This Standard Mark, for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 21st April 1958.

THE SCHEDULE

Design of the Standard Mark	No. and title of relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark.
-----------------------------	---	--

1

2

3



IS: 563—1955 Specification
for DDT, Technical.

The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in column (1), the number designation of the Indian Standard being inscribed in the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

(D. V. KARMAKAR)
Deputy Director (Marks).
[No. MDC/11(5).]

New Delhi, the 10th April 1958

S.O. 602.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark, design of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title of the relevant Indian Standard is given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been specified.

This Standard Mark, for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 26th April 1958.

THE SCHEDULE

Design of the No. and title of relevant Indian Standard Mark	Verbal description of the design of the Standard
--	--

1

2

3



IS : 458—1956 Specification for Concrete Pipes (With and Without Reinforcement).

The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in column (1), the number designation of the Indian Standard being inscribed in the top side and the relevant IS grade designation being inscribed in the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design for NPI Grade in column (1).

D. V. KARMARKAR,
Deputy Director (Marks).

[No. MDC/11(5).]

T. S. KUNCHITHAPATHAM, Under Secy.

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 14th April 1958

S.O. 603.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been cancelled:

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard cancelled	No. and date of Gazette Notification in which establishment of the Indian Standard was notified.
---------	--	--

1

2

3

1	IS:13-1949 Methods for Grading Processed Mica (<i>Tentative</i>)	S.R.O. No. 658 dated the 26th March 1955.
2	IS:14-1949 Classification of Processed Muscovite Mica (<i>Tentative</i>)	Do.

[No. MDC/11(11)]

New Delhi, the 16th April 1958

S.O. 604.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies the issue of an errata slip, particulars of which are given in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed, in respect of the Indian Standard specified in column (2) of the said Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	No. and title of Indian Standard	No. and date of Gazette Notification in which establishment of Indian Standard was notified	Particulars of Errata Slips issued.
1	2	3	4
1.	IS : 1076-1957 Preferred Numbers.	S.R.O. 397 dated 1 February 1958.	Clause 9.7 on page 9 has been corrected by deleting the word "Basic" and the series "R5" and correcting the IS designation to "IS : 1136" in place of "IS : 1136-1957".

Copies of this errata slip are available free of cost, with the Indian Standards Institution, 'Manak Bhavan', 9, Mathura Road, New Delhi-1, and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 40/40A, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay-1, (ii) P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1, and (iii) 23, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras-6.

[No. MDC/11(10).]

S.O. 605.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1st to 15th April 1958.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard established	No. and title of the Indian Standard or standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS:1104-1957.—Specification for Brushes, Lettering.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for lettering brushes filled with bristles set in a suitable cement. (Price Rs. 1.50).
2	IS:1121-1957.—Methods for Determination of Compressive, Transverse and Shear Strengths of Natural Building Stones.	..	This standard lays down the procedure for determination of compressive strength, transverse strength and shear strength of natural building stones. (Price Rs. 1.50).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3	IS:1142-1957.—Specification for Cotton Cambric, Scoured, for Oil Dressed Fabric.	..	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of scoured cotton cambric used for oil dressed fabric. (Price 1.50.)
4	IS:1143-1957.—Specification for Cotton Mosquito Netting, Square Mesh, Dyed.	..	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of square mesh and dyed cotton mosquito netting. (Price Re. 1.00.)
5	IS:1144-1957.—Specification for Cotton Cellular Shirting, Dyed.	..	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of dyed cotton cellular shirting. (Price Re. 1.00.)
6	IS:1167-1957.—Specification for Edible Casein.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for edible casein prepared by the acid precipitation method (Price Rs. 1.50.)
7	IS:1178-1957.—Specification for Filter Cloth, Grey, for Sugar and Oil Industries.	..	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of grey filter cloth for sugar and oil industries. (Price Re. 1.00.)
8	IS:1184-1957.—Specification for Maize Starch for use in the Cotton Textile Industry.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements of maize starch manufactured by the sulphitation process for use in the cotton textile industry as a sizing and finishing material. (Price Rs. 1.50.)
9	IS:1186-1957.—Specification for Shuttles for Hessian Looms.	..	This standard prescribes materials and dimensions of five dimensional patterns of shuttles used in weaving hessians. (Price Rs. 1.50.)

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution "MANAK BHAVAN", 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi-1 and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 40/40A Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay-1, (ii) P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1 and (iii) 23 Nungambakkam High Road, Madras-6.

[No. MDC/II/(4).]

A. N. GHOSH,
Officiating Director.

ERRATA

In the schedule annexed to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Indian Standards Institution) Notification No. MDC/II (10) dated 17th January 1958 published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3, dated 8th February 1958 as S.R.O. 469 please make the following alterations :—

Page No.	Sl. No.	Column	For	Read
268	I	4 (lines 3, 4 & 5)	$M = Z' w^n$ read $-y = \frac{Z' w^n}{y-x}$ in place of $M = Z' w^n$ $-y = y-y$ $M + Z_y w^l y^n$	read $M_y = Z_y w^l y^n$ in place of $M_y = Z' y w^l y^n$
269	4	4 (line 4)	resonant	resonant

In the schedule annexed to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Indian Standard Institution) Notification Nos. MDC/12(74) dated 28th January 1958 and MDC/11(5) dated 30th January 1958 published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated 15th February 1958 as S.O. 13 and 14 respectively please make the following alterations:—

S.O.	Page No.	Sl. No.	Column	For	Read
13.	5	1	7 [para (ii) lines 2 and 3]	Wates Dispersibl	Water Dispersible
do.	6	6	5 (line 1)	Hansur	Hunsur
do.	7	19	6 and 7		Insert 'Do' in the blank space. do.
do.	7	20	Do.		
14	8	..	1		



MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & FUEL

(Department of Iron and Steel)

New Delhi, the 15th April 1958/25th Caitra, 1880

S.O. 606.—In pursuance rule 48, sub-rule (1), of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Iron & Steel No. 20/10(14)-29/56 dated the 26th May, 1956, the Central Government hereby appoints the Under Secretary to the Government of India in charge of Administration in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Iron and Steel) as the officer to whom notices of orders attaching the salary or allowances of persons employed in that Department of the Ministry shall be sent.

[No. 10(14)-29/56-EST.]

G. RAMANATHAN, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Mines & Fuel)

New Delhi, the 25th March 1958

S.O. 607.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

SCHEDULE

East Bokaro Coalfield—Gobindpur Block

Sl. No	Name of Village	Thana	Thana No	District	Approximate Area	Remarks
1.	Govindpur	Nawadih	15	Hazaribagh	1340 Acres	Part
2.	Armo	Nawadih	11	Hazaribagh	10 Acres	Part
TOTAL						1350 Acres Approximate

Boundary Description

AB line passes through village Gobindpur and along northern side of Railway line.

BC line passes along eastern bank of Kunar River.

CD line passes through village Gobindpur and Armo.

DA line passes through village Gobindpur.

The maps of the area can be inspected at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation (P) Limited, (Land Acquisition Section) Darbhanga House, Ranchi or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.

[No. C2-20(21)/58.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 25th March 1958

S.O. 608.—In Schedules to Notification No. S.R.O.¹ 252, dated 15th January, 1958, published in Part II Section 3 of the Gazette of India, extraordinary, the entries mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto are substituted by the entries at column 3 thereof.

SCHEDULE

	I	2	3
Block—2			
Plot Nos. in village Gidi after 142, 818.			Part 142, part 818.
Part 154.			
In the plot Nos. through which 841, 153		153	
KL line passes.			
In the plot Nos. through 153		154	
which G/2 L/4 line passes.			
In the plot Nos. through 818, 154.			841 and along the Northern bank of river Damodar.
which EN line passes.			
In the Plot Nos. through 154, 153 & through			841 and along the Northern bank of river
which NK line passes.	Damodar river plot		Damodar.
No. 841.			
Block—3			
Plot No. in village Kurkutta.	Part. 725	725	
Plot No. in village Gidi	Part 91	91	
Plot No. in village Gidi	Part 281	281	
Plot No. in village Gidi between part 342 and part 741.			Part 392
In the plot Nos. through 878, 25, 26		878, 853, 25, 26	
which BO line passes in village Gidi.			
In the plot Nos. through 76, 77		143, 76, 77, 117	
which OP line passes.			
In the plot Nos. through 392		Omit.	
which P. Q. line passes.			
In the plot Nos. through River Damodar/ Plot Upto River Damodar			
which QF line passes. No. 841.			Plot No. 841.
Boundary description of FE passes through plot No. 841.			Passes along the Northern bank of river Damodar/plot No. 841.
line.			
Block—4	Plot No. in village Gidi.	P. 257 part 270.	P. 257, part 269, part 270.

1	2	3	4
BLOCK—4 (contd)			
		Part 391, Part 396. Part 727, Part 732, part 733 Part 734. Part 736, 740.	Part 391, Part 392, Part 396 Part 734. Part 736, 737 to 740.
	In the plot Nos. through which PH line passes.	550	350
	In the plot Nos. through which HG line passes.	845 &	845 & upto
	In the plot Nos. through which GF line passes.	Through River Damo- dar plot Nos. 844, 863, 841.	Along Northern bank of River Damodar Plot No. 841.
BLOCK—6	In the plot Nos. through which T. V. line passes.	1, 4	685.
BLOCK—7	Plot Nos. in village Sounda In the plot No. through which XY line passes.	Part 2 4	Part 2, Part 3 Along the Northern bank of Nakari Nadi Plot No. 4.
BLOCK—I/A.	Plot Nos. in village Kurkutta Plot Nos. in village Gidi	Part 723 Part 142, 732, 881	723. Part 25, Part 142. 732, 757, 881.
	C/I L/I line passes through Between line beginning L/I LK etc. and KE line passes etc.	Do. ..	Village Gidi. K.N.E. line passes along Northern bank of River Damodar Plot No. 841.
	KE line passes through etc.	KE line passes through Damodar river plot Nos. 841, 863, 844.	EFG line passes along Northern bank of river Damodar Plot Nos. 841, 863, 844.
BLOCK—I/A	In line KJ passes. In the line JA line passes.	KJ South Bank of Damo- dar River Plot Nos. 844, 863, 841, 885, 629.	IJ Along Northern bank of river Damodar and also along southern boundary of village Gidi & Kurkutta.

[No. C2-7(100)/57.]

A. S. GREWAL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi, the 11th April 1958

S.O. 609.—In pursuance of the appropriate provision of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (14 of 1923), the Central Government are pleased to renominate/ appoint the following persons to be members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, for a period of three years with effect from 1st April, 1958:—

Sl. No.	Name and address	Section
1	Shri R. G. Saraiya, C/o M/s. Narandas Rajaram & Co., Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	4(vii).
2	Shri Ramdas Kilachand, C/o M/s. Kilachand Devchand, 45/47 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	4(iv)
3	Shri Chimanlal B. Parikh, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	4(x).

[No. 1-12/58-Com.II.]
MOKAND LALL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 12th April 1958

S.O. 610.—It is hereby notified for general information that in pursuance of the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (4) of section 10 and section 15 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (48 of 1947), the Indian Nursing Council has declared:—

(i) the following qualifications shall be recognised qualifications for the purposes of the said Act:—

- (1) qualification in Auxiliary Nursing—Midwifery granted by the Uttar Pradesh Nurses and Midwives Council,
- (2) qualification in (1) General Nursing and Midwifery, (2) Auxiliary Nursing—Midwifery granted by the Vidarbha Nurses Registration Council, and

(ii) the following qualification shall be a recognised higher qualification for the purposes of the said Act:—

qualification in Midwife Tutors' course granted by the College of Nursing, New Delhi.

[No. F. 27-2/58-MIL.]

KRISHNA BIHARI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

MERCHANT SHIPPING

...

New Delhi, the 14th April 1958

S.O. 611.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 5 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay) Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby:—

I. Appoints the following persons representing the shipowners as members of the Seamen's Employment Board (F.G.) at the port of Bombay with effect from the date of this notification:—

- (i) Captain H. Phillips vice Shri R. C. Bainbridge resigned;
- (ii) Shri V. V. Kothari as an additional member; and

II. makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 15-MS(2)/56 dated the 3rd October, 1956, namely:—

In the said notification, against "members representing the ship-owners":—

(a) for entry No. 9, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"9. Capt. H. Phillips

10. Shri V. V. Kothari";

(b) existing serial Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 shall be renumbered as 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 respectively.

[No. 15-M.T.(2)/58.]

S. K. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th April 1958

S.O. 612.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 133 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of the proviso (a) of Rule 118 of the said Rules shall be relaxed in the case of the use of one Ruston Bucyrus, Model 54 R.B, 2½ cu. yd. 3½ KV., 125 H.P., electrically driven excavating shovel; serial No. 22346, being the property of Messrs Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., comprising 125 H.P., 3000/3300

volts, main driving Induction motor, serial No. R 226917 with auto transformer starter, 125 H.P., S.O. K969110/1/3, 3000/3300 volts, in the quarries of the Shahabad Cement Works (Gulbarga) of M/s The Associated Cement Companies Limited to the extent that the working voltage of the main driving motor of the said transportable excavating machine may not exceed 3300 volts and that the relaxation shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) The excavating machine shall be worked with due care so as to avert danger arising out of any electrical defect and the insulation resistance of the high voltage circuit, including the main driving motor shall not be less than 10 megohms.
- (2) The flexible trailing cables for use with the excavating machine shall be worked with due care so as to avert any danger arising out of it, shall be of adequate size and of the type 321 C of B.S.S. 1118/1956 and shall be connected to the electricity supply system and the machine by properly constructed connector boxes.

Provided that the aforesaid relaxation shall be valid only for such time as the said machine is in use in the quarry and that the information shall be given to the Central Government through the Electric Inspector of Mines as soon as the machine is taken out of the quarry.

[No. EL.III-353(15)/58.]

N. S. VASANT, Officer on Special Duty.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

New Delhi, the 14th April, 1958.

S.O. 613—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Uttar Pradesh for a public purpose being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, (44 of 1954) it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the aforesaid properties specified in the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

List of evacuee properties for acquisition under Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation, Act, 1954)

Sl. No.	Particulars of the evacuee property		Name of the town and locality in which the evacuee property is situated.	Name of the evacuee
1	2	3	4	5

District Agra.

1 988	.	.	0 19 0	Village Madayana Teh. Fatehabad	Shri Malud Hussain Khan and Abida Khatoon,
989	.	.	0 12 0		
990	:	:	0 6 0		
991	:	:	2 10 0		
			4 7 0		

I. N. CHIB,
Dy. Chief Settlement Commissioner & Ex-officio Dy. Secy.

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

New Delhi, the 16th April 1958

S.O. 614.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. A. Uttam Singh, O.S.D., as Managing Officer, Himachal Pradesh for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officers by or under the said Act.

[No. V(4)Prop(Admn.)/58.]

S.O. 615.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Himachal Pradesh, Shri S. A. Uttam Singh, Officer on Special Duty as Assistant Custodian for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned to such officers by or under the said Act.

[No. V(4)Admn(Prop.)/58.]

M. L. PURI,
Settlement Commissioner (Admn.) Ex-Officio Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi-2, the 15th April 1958

S.O. 616.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Howrah Amta Light Railways, Calcutta and their workmen.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE No. 10 of 1957:

PARTIES

The employers in relation to Howrah-Amta Light Railways, Calcutta,

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri A. Das Gupta, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

Shri Patit Paban Pathan and Shri Sunil Banerjee, Secretary, Martins Light Railways' Mazdoor Union—for the workmen.

Shri S. K. Mullick of Messrs. Sandersons & Morgans, Solicitors,—for the Company.

AWARD:

By Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Notification No. S.R.O. 4068, dated the 12th December, 1957, an industrial dispute between the Howrah-Amta Light Railways, Calcutta and their workmen regarding the termination of services of Shri Kartik Chandra Das, Khalasi, and Shri Kartik Chandra Das, Canteen Cook, was referred to me. Both parties filed their written statements and today was fixed for hearing of the dispute. The representatives of the parties have informed me that the dispute has been settled amicably and they have filed a Memorandum of Settlement. The terms of the settlement are reasonable and should be given effect to. I accordingly award in terms of settlement which is annexed with this award and forms part of it.

ENCL: Terms of Settlement.

Calcutta, 31st March, 1958.

A. DAS GUPTA, Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Calcutta.

(TRUE COPY)

BEFORE SRI A. DAS GUPTA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE No. 10 of 1957

In the Matter of:—

An industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Howrah-Amra Light Railways, Calcutta, hereinafter called the employers,

AND

Their Workmen in respect of the schedule of the above order represented by Martin Light Railways Mazdoor Union, Emdad Manzil, Post & Village—Bankra, Howrah.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

1. Kartick Chandra Dass (Khalasi) and Kartick Chandra Das (Canteen Cook) will be reinstated from the date they report for duty, with all benefits of continuity of service save that the period from the date of their discharge *viz.* 4th July, 1956 to the date of their reinstatement will be deemed to be leave without pay.

For the Union

(Sd.) SUNIL BANERJEE, Secretary,
7th March 1958

Martin's Light Railways Mazdoor Union

For the employer.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE

General Manager,
Martin's Light Railways, Calcutta.

(Sd.) PATIT PABAN PATHAK.

7th March, 1958.

[No. LRI.3(37)/57.]

S.O. 617.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the Hercules Insurance Company Ltd., Calcutta and its workmen.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.

REFERENCE No. 7 of 1957

PARTIES:

The Hercules Insurance Company Limited

AND

Its workmen.

Dated the 28th March, 1958

PRESENT:

Shri Salim M. Merchant, B.A.L.L.B.,—Chairman.

APPEARANCES:

Shri E. K. Srinivasan, Managing Director with Shri P. C. Sekhar, Manager, and Shri G. Rambadrani, Secretary—for the Company.

Shri Provat Kar, M. P. with Shri Bhupendra Chandra Das, Secretary, Shri Bibhuti Mukherjee, Assistant Secretary, Hercules Insurance Indian Employees Union,—for the workmen.

AWARD:

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour & Employment, by order No. LR.11(8)/57, dated 3rd July 1957 made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was pleased to refer the dispute between the parties above named in respect of

the matters specified in the schedule thereto annexed, to me for adjudication. The schedule is as follows:

SCHEDULE

1. What should be the proportion of posts in grade 'A' to posts in grade 'B'.
2. Whether the payment of tiffin allowance to the employees should be restored.
3. Whether the medical concessions allowed to the employees at present are sufficient and if not what further concessions should be allowed.
4. Whether payment should be made for overtime work and if so at what rate.
5. Whether the rate at which the retirement gratuity is paid at present and the conditions subject to which it is paid need liberalisation and if so, to what extent.
6. Whether the existing working hours for the subordinate staff need reduction and if so, to what extent.

2. After the usual notices were issued on the parties, the Hercules Insurance Company Limited Indian Employees Union (hereinafter referred to as the Union) filed its written statement on behalf of the workmen on 5th August, 1957 and the Hercules Insurance Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as the company) filed its written statement in reply on 27th September, 1957. The dispute was thereafter fixed for hearing at Calcutta on 20th February 1958 and on an application for adjournment on behalf of the union on the ground that its Secretary was suffering from Small Pox, the hearing was actually taken up on 1st March 1958 and was concluded on 4th March, 1958.

3. The Company carries on General Insurance business and has its head office in Calcutta with branches in different States of the Indian Union, as also overseas agency offices. The company was originally incorporated in 1935 as a private limited company with a paid up capital of Rs. 6,87,000. Later in 1946 the company was converted into a public limited company with a paid up capital of Rs 12,00,000. There is no doubt that the company is a prosperous one. This is borne out by the fact that in 1954 the share capital was increased from Rs. 12,00,000 to Rs. 24,00,000 by capitalisation of Rs. 12,00,000 from the reserves. For this amount of Rs. 12,00,000 bonus shares were issued, the shareholders getting one bonus share for each issued share held. In recent years the company has been earning large profits from which it has annually declared dividends to its shareholders at the rate of 20 per cent and even after payment of these handsome dividends there have been large balances carried over. I have had occasion in an earlier dispute to look into the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the company and I am satisfied that the company is a prosperous concern and has been paying handsome dividends to its shareholders. There is also no doubt that the general financial position of the company is extremely sound. Without doubt it is one of the leading insurance companies doing general insurance business in the country and has the financial capacity to meet the reasonable demands of its workmen.

4. Before dealing with the demands, it is necessary to give a brief account of the dispute. It appears that a Charter of Demands was submitted in August, 1953 and subsequently another Charter was submitted on 15th January, 1955, embodying some 13 demands. Three of the 13 demands were settled at the intervention of one of the Directors and the Union hoped that other items would be settled later by negotiations. An agreement was thereafter signed on 23rd February, 1955 which is annexure 'A' to the written statement of the Union. It appears that in 1956 the workmen demanded additional bonus for 1954 and 1955 and the management treated this as being against the spirit of the agreement of 23rd February, 1955 and on 12th September 1956 served a letter terminating the said agreement and also withdrawing recognition of the Union. (annexure 'B' to the Union's written statement). The union also addressed a letter to the company on 5/6-10-1956 terminating the agreement of 23rd February 1955 and submitted a fresh Charter of Demands. (annexure 'C' to the company's written statement) containing in all 18 demands. Copy of this letter was forwarded to the Government Conciliator. The parties were called by the Conciliator for joint conciliation which was held on 21st November, 1956 but no settlement was reached and the efforts of the Conciliator having ended in failure, the dispute with regard to six demands was referred to adjudication as stated above. I may state here that the workmen concerned in this dispute are the clerical and subordinate grade staff employed in the company's office at Calcutta. I shall now deal with the demands in the seriatum order.

Demand No. 1.

5. What should be the proportion of posts in grade 'A' to posts in grade 'B'.

In the agreement of 23rd February, 1955 two clerical grades were provided for grade 'B' being Rs. 80-7-136-EB-7-185-EB-10-225 and grade 'A' being Rs. 130-10-210-EB-15-330. The demand as framed here is as to what should be the proportion of posts in grade 'A' to posts in grade 'B'. The union in its written statement has, however, stated that this demand is not properly framed. It points out that its real grievance under this demand is against the two efficiency bars in the salary scales reproduced above and that the discretion of the management regarding the percentage of the employees to be included in grade 'A' should be removed and a definite percentage of the proportion should be fixed. However, it is not possible for me to frame a different issue from one referred to me for adjudication, as I would then be travelling beyond the scope of the reference. I must, therefore, deal with the demand in the terms in which it has been stated in the order of reference.

6. The grievance of the workmen appears to be that a sufficient number of clerks are not getting the benefit of the 'A' grade and that the management is exercising its discretion in fixing the number of clerks in grade 'A', so as not to give sufficient opportunity to clerks in the grade 'B' to get the benefit of the grade 'A'. But there does not seem to be any real substance in this grievance. The company has pointed out that on the date of the agreement of 1955 there were 49 clerks, of whom 4 were placed in grade 'A' and the remaining 45 in grade 'B'. On 1st January, 1957 out of the 48 clerical staff 8 were in grade 'A' and 40 in grade 'B'. This happened as one 'A' grade clerk was promoted to the supervisory grade and 5 'B' grade clerks were promoted to 'A' grade. On 1st January 1958 two 'A' grade clerks were promoted to the supervisory grade of staff assistants and one 'B' grade clerk was promoted to the 'A' grade. Thus on 1st January, 1958 out of a total of 47 clerks, 7 were in grade 'A' and 40 were in grade 'B' and this works out to a proportion of 17½ per cent of the total clerical staff getting the benefit of the higher grade 'A', which for an office of this size can be considered as being a satisfactory position. The union has urged that a fixed proportion of 30 per cent of the total clerks employed in the Calcutta office should be placed in grade 'A' and that promotions should be on the basis of seniority only. It is urged that there are 14 sections in this company and that in each section there is a Senior Clerk, who is responsible to the management, being in charge of the section. It is further urged that when a clerk in grade 'B' reaches the stage of Rs. 130 basic salary his case should be considered for being placed on grade 'A' as that grade starts with Rs 130. I am not impressed by these contentions of the union. The number of clerks to be placed in grade 'A' is a managerial function and unless it is shown that the company is following a deliberate policy of depriving the existing clerks of the benefits of Grade 'A', the Tribunal would not interfere in this managerial function. I am not satisfied that the management has not given fair share of the benefits of the grade 'A' to the clerks in grade 'B'. As shown above, a fair number of clerks in grade 'B' have already been promoted to the 'A' grade and I am confident the same policy will be continued in future. The demand of the union that as soon as a 'B' grade clerk reaches Rs 130 in the scale of Rs 80-225 fixed for 'B' grade clerks, he should automatically be placed in the 'A' grade is unsound as, if that was done, there would be no purpose of having the 'B' grade scale with a maximum of Rs. 225. The workmen may have a case for the removal of one of the efficiency bars in the existing scales but that matter is not referred to adjudication and I am expressing no opinion with regard to it. In my opinion, it would also not be practicable to fix a percentage of the workmen to be placed in grade 'A'. This demand is, therefore, rejected.

Demand No. 2

7 Whether the payment of tiffin allowance to the employees should be restored.

This demand has a short history. It appears that prior to the agreement of 23rd February, 1955 clerks and subordinate staff were being paid a tiffin allowance of Rs. 15/- and Rs. 10/- per month respectively. Clause 8 of the agreement of 23rd February, 1955 provided for withdrawal of the tiffin allowance from 1st September, 1954 which is the date from which the new scales of pay agreed to therein for the clerical and subordinate staff were brought into force. There is no doubt that when the scales of pay and other service benefits were agreed to by the agreement of 23rd February, 1955, it was clearly the intention of both parties that the benefits of tiffin allowance should cease. The union has argued that as the said agreement has been terminated by the management the whole

position should be reviewed. The management has, however, assured me, and this is a fact, that the scales of pay and other conditions of service agreed to on 23rd February, 1955 are being continued and maintained. It is thus clear that one of the conditions for the agreement reached on 23rd February, 1955 was that the tiffin allowance should be discontinued and the workmen must be deemed to have waived the benefit of the tiffin allowance against the benefit of the salary scales and other service benefits which they got under the agreement. I do not think it is now open to them to demand that whilst they continue to get the benefit of the scales of pay agreed to, they should also in addition get the benefit of the old tiffin allowance. The union has tried to argue that the benefit of tiffin allowance has continued for the officers and it stated that the allowance was Rs. 3-12-0 per day for them. It was, however, established at the hearing that what the officers get is not any lunch allowance as such but that they are provided with free lunch as a condition of their service. The mere fact that the officers of the company, who are very few in number, get a tiffin allowance would be no ground for granting it to the clerical staff, especially as they preferred to forego that benefit for the surer benefit of better wage scales which were provided for them in the agreement of 23rd February, 1955. It was stated at the hearing that the Concord Insurance Company pays a lunch allowance of Re. 0-10-0 per full working day to clerical staff and Re. 0-8-0 per day to the subordinate staff. But in deciding a question like this the general conditions of service have to be taken into account, and it was not established before me that taking the overall conditions of service those in Concord Insurance Company were better than in this company. This demand is, therefore, rejected.

Demand No. 3

8. Whether the medical concessions allowed to the employees at present are sufficient and if not what further concession should be allowed.

The union in their written statement has stated that at present there is hardly any system of medical benefit and that all costs of medical treatment for the employees and members of their families have to be met by the employees themselves and that in view of the present abnormal rise in the cost of medical treatment, the employees are unable to meet such expenditure. It is further urged that these workmen do not get the benefit of the Employees State Insurance Scheme which is not applicable to the company. It is therefore prayed that a scheme for medical aid should be introduced which should cover doctor's fees, cost of medicines and injections including patent medicines, hospital charges of T.B. patients among the employees and their wives and children.

9. The company in its written statement has stated that from its inception the company has introduced arrangement for free medical attendance to its workmen; that the medical officer of the Mayo Hospital is the company's medical officer and he is available for consultation, examination and treatment including hospital treatment, free of charge. In addition, hospital charges, laboratory charges for examination and X-ray charges are also borne by the company if the same are done on the recommendation of the company's doctor either at the Mayo hospital or any other hospital recommended by him; that medical relief is a matter for the State and an individual employer should not be made to bear that burden, and that the company is unable to meet the expenses of the cost of medicines and injections or to medical facilities to the members of the workmen's family. The company has emphasised that it is paying its staff liberal salaries by way of basic wage and dearness allowance and that the subordinate staff receives dearness allowance on the middle class cost of living index of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which so far as the company is aware is not obtainable in any other firm in Calcutta. The company has submitted that as compared to the workmen in other establishments the employees of this company who are on higher wage scale should be able to meet the cost of medicines etc. It is finally submitted that medical facilities as exist in the company at present have worked satisfactorily and no change is called for.

10. On this demand of medical aid, the grievances of the workmen are twofold: (1) That the present system of free medical aid in the company is not adequate and needs to be liberalised and (2) that there are no definite or clear rules governing medical aid. A grievance was made that some employees are given medical benefit while to some it is denied and that the management appears to adopt a partial attitude in the matter. I, therefore, tried to ascertain from the company as to what were the rules, if any, governing the grant of medical aid. There seem to be no definite rules governing the grant of medical aid but the position as I was able to ascertain is that the Resident Medical Officer of the

Mayo hospital is paid an annual retainer fee of Rs. 25 by the company and the workmen are entitled to free examination by him and if any medicine is prescribed they can get it dispensed free of charge at the Mayo hospital, in the same manner as out-door patients. It may be stated here that the Mayo hospital is a Government hospital where any citizen is entitled to free examination by a doctor, but not necessarily by the Resident Medical Officer, and they also get mixtures and ordinary medicines free of charge. In the case of the employees of this company, they have the benefit of examination by the Resident Medical Officer. With regard to the special medical treatment provided by the management, it has filed a statement (Ex. E-7) giving particulars of the expenses incurred by the company on that account for their clerical and subordinate staff from 18th October, 1944 to 28th December, 1957 and I find from that statement that the company during this period of about 13 years, spent in all Rs. 1134-10-0 which comes to an average of Rs. 88 annually spent over special medical expenses, such as X-ray, eye operations, blood examination and expert tests etc. A member of the staff was even allowed to have the benefit of plastic surgery. But the grievance of the workmen is not so much that the company has not in special cases given its workmen the benefit of free special medical treatment but that there are no definite rules and that for ordinary ailments there is no proper medical aid or facility available and that the company does not meet the expenses for injections and patent medicines and other treatment which become necessary. The company has also produced a letter from the present Resident Medical Surgeon of the Mayo hospital, Calcutta, in which he has stated that the staff of the company is personally attended to by him whenever they are sent for and they are given ordinary stock medicines if they come within out-door hours and special medicines are prescribed for them which are not supplied in the out-door. But the point is that the workmen want the company to meet the expenses for injections and special medicines which are prescribed but which are not available free at the Mayo hospital. I think the company could very well be more liberal in providing medical aid to its workmen. I am not impressed by the company's contention that medical aid is solely the duty of the State and that an employee cannot be asked to provide certain free medical aid to its workmen or that its employees salaries are so liberal that they can meet their own medical expense bills and it is no duty of the company to assist them in this regard. No doubt there are certain awards where the demand for medical aid has been rejected but there are several awards which have awarded the same. In the All India Banks Dispute where the question was thoroughly gone into the bank employees were granted benefit of free medical aid. It was sought to be argued by the company that this benefit was granted to the Bank employees because they are liable to transfer to places where medical aid is not available. This was not the basis on which provision for medical aid was granted because the provision has been made not only for the Bank employees working in the cut of the way places but also for those working in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

11. The workmen have claimed that the benefit of medical aid should also be granted to the members of the family of the employees. I am afraid it is not possible to grant this demand, as the obligation of the company can only be to its employees and not the members of their families.

12. Considering the financial prosperity of the company and the comparatively small number of workmen employed, I feel that it could very well grant medical aid on a more liberal basis than is being granted at present. I would, therefore, direct that if the medical officer of the company prescribes any medicines, including patent medicines and tonics or injections which are not available free at the Mayo hospital, the workmen would be entitled to purchase the same from recognised chemists' shops to be appointed by the company and on production of the cash memo for the same, the company shall re-imburse them. This will be in addition to the benefits at present enjoyed by the workmen. My directions on this award shall come into operation from the date the award becomes enforceable.

Demand No. 4

13. Whether payment should be made for overtime work and if so at what rate.

There is no system of payment for overtime in this company. The office hours for the clerical staff are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. with half hour recess on week days and from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. on Saturdays. The complaint of the union is that the company makes its employees work beyond the said period without paying any extra remuneration for the same. It, therefore, claims that a system for

payment of overtime work should be introduced and the same should be paid at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the basic salary plus dearness allowance for the week days and other holidays. In support of the demand it is urged that the practice of paying overtime work is common in insurance companies and the union has relied upon the award in the dispute in the Empire of India Life Assurance Company Limited, where payment of overtime work was granted. It has also relied upon the practice prevailing in the National Insurance Company which gives half a day's pay for 2 hours work after office hours and full day's pay for 3 hours work on Sundays and holidays or part thereof.

14. The company in its written statement has stated that it does not encourage overtime and that no employee is ready to undertake overtime work; that the company has been employing more workmen than the work warrants and if the workmen diligently and conscientiously do the work during the allotted period not only work of each workman would be up-to-date but he will have more leisure at his disposal. It is further stated that whilst the company does not want the workmen to work overtime, the workmen should not interfere with the senior members of the staff who take to their responsibility seriously and who wish to discharge their duties conscientiously from working after office hours to clear up urgent work at their own free will and accord. The company has disputed the rate of overtime suggested by the union.

15. Payment for overtime work at rates higher than the normal rate of pay is by now well recognised both by the provisions of the various Shops and Establishments Acts and by awards of industrial tribunals. The overtime rate of pay only applies to overtime work done at the written direction of the officer of the section or department in which the overtime work is done. No clerk who of his own free-will sits in office and works after the closing hours would be entitled to payment for overtime work. Overtime work should be paid for only if the same is done under the instructions of the superior officer, as otherwise it would be possible for a clerk to neglect his work during the day and sit up after office hours to finish his normal work of the day. I am not impressed by the company's contention that there is never an occasion for any of the workmen to do overtime work in this office, and no employee has ever been directed to work overtime and whatever overtime work is done by senior clerks is done voluntarily. It seems to be inconsistent with the company's statement that no workman in this company is ready to undertake overtime work.

16. Payment for overtime work when done under the orders of the officer of the company therefore needs to be provided for. Controversy at the hearing centred round as to what should be the rate for overtime work, the company arguing that overtime payment should be only on the basic rate of pay not including dearness allowance and it was suggested that that was the rate provided under Section 13 of the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act. A reference to Section 13 of the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act and Rule 4 of the Bengal Shops and Establishments Rules 1941 shows that what is provided is that if a person is employed on monthly wages—as all employees in this company appear to be—his ordinary rate of wages per hour is $1\frac{1}{2}$ of his monthly wages. The position is that this monthly wages would certainly include both basic wages and dearness allowance and not basic wages only. But the ordinary hourly rate of wages prescribed shall mean $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the total monthly wage consisting of basic pay and dearness allowance. The employees would, therefore, be entitled to one and a half hours of the ordinary rate of wages for every hour of work done beyond the limits provided by Section 7 or Section 10 of the Act. I was told that in the commercial firms in Calcutta, overtime is paid at the rates prescribed under the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, which means that overtime payment is calculated not only on basic wages, but also on dearness allowance. Reference was made at the hearing on behalf of the company to the award of the learned 1st Industrial Tribunal, West Bengal, Shri M. C. Banerji, in the dispute between Messrs. Alfred Herbert (India) Limited and their employees (The Calcutta Gazette dated 6th December 1956 at pages 4304 to pages 4526) as supporting the company's contention that overtime should be paid on basic wage rates only. But I find from that award that what that company was doing was that it was paying its employees overtime at the rate of one and a half times of the hourly rate at $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the monthly basic wages for hours worked beyond $35\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the week and it was found that this rate was more advantageous to the majority of the workmen than the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the total wages inclusive of dearness allowance as prescribed by the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act.

17. In this company the total number of hours of work for the clerical staff is 35½ hours a week and for the subordinate staff, under the award on demand No. 6, I have fixed their weekly hours of work at 44 hours per week. I would, therefore, direct that for every hour of overtime work taken in excess of this, the company shall pay overtime wages at the rate of 1½ times the hourly rate worked out on their monthly salary inclusive of basic pay and dearness allowance. I also direct that this rate of payment for overtime work shall come into force from the date this Award comes into force. I further make it clear that only such overtime work shall be paid for as is done under written instructions of the superior officer.

18. It has been urged that allowance for a cushioning period of 15 minutes or half hour should be fixed as in the Banks Award. But in the Banks Award the cushioning period was fixed because the very nature of work in a Bank requires that certain work should be finished by the end of the day. No such condition exist in an insurance company where work is like the other commercial concerns. I therefore do not see the need for the provision of any cushioning period.

Demand No. 5.

19. Whether the rate at which the retirement gratuity is paid at present and the conditions subject to which it is paid need liberalisation and if so, to what extent.

The present scheme of gratuity is the one that was agreed to by the agreement of 23rd February 1955 which is as follows:

"In the case of retirement of any employee he should be given one month's gratuity for each year of service with a ceiling of 15 months.

As regards other cases as under:

(i) On the death of an employee in the service of the company or becoming physically or mentally incapable of further service.	Half months salary for each year of continuous service to be paid to the disabled employee or if he has died to his heirs or legal representatives or assignee.
(ii) On voluntary retirement or resignation of employees after 15 years continuous service.	Half month's salary for each year of continuous service
(iii) On termination of service by the company.	Half month's salary for each year of completed service"

20. In the Charter of Demands dated 5/6 October 1956 the demand for gratuity was as follows:

- "(a) An employee on retirement, termination of service by the company and/or resignation after 10 years continuous service should get one month's basic salary (to be calculated on the basis of retiring salary) to the maximum of 20 months salary as gratuity.
- (b) In case of the death or incapability due to physical or mental shortcomings the gratuity should be given to the heirs or legal representatives or assignee without any restriction as to minimum i.e. one month's basic salary for each year of service."

21. In the demand, as referred, the changes in the existing scheme of gratuity have not been specified but by statement filed on 27th February 1958 the following scheme of gratuity is claimed:

- "(a) On death, while in service or on retirement or on termination of service of the company for reasons of physical or mental disability to continue further service, an employee should be given one month's salary for each year of service subject to a maximum of 20 months salary.
- (b) On voluntary retirement or resignation after 5 years of service an employee should be given one month's salary as gratuity for each year of service.
- (c) On termination of service by the company after 5 years of service one month's salary for each year of service should be given as gratuity.
- (d) Except in the case of death of an employee while in service no gratuity will be payable if he has not completed 5 years of service. No gratuity will be paid to an employee who is dismissed from service

for dishonesty and/or gross misconduct. While calculating gratuity the last monthly salary drawn by an individual will be taken into account."

22. In support of this demand, it is urged in the written statement of the union that the present scheme of gratuity is defective and that the same needs to be liberalised in view of the low percentage of Provident Fund contribution and absence of any pension scheme. It is also urged that the company's financial position is highly satisfactory and the company is in a position to pay better retirement benefits.

23. The company in its written statement has denied that the gratuity scheme at present in force is defective and needs to be liberalised. It emphasised that the workmen are at present enjoying two retirement benefits of gratuity and Provident Fund as against one retirement benefit provided in the majority of the mercantile firms in Calcutta. It is pointed out that the company's contribution to the Provident Fund scheme in force is 8-1/3 per cent of the basic wage and is fair having regard to the gratuity scheme.

24. Gratuity is a long term benefit and one that cannot lightly be altered after a short period. The scheme of gratuity at present in force was agreed to on 23rd February 1955 and hardly three years have gone by since the scheme was introduced. No doubt there are certain features of the scheme which may need liberalisation but there are also certain other features in the present scheme which are more liberal than is ordinarily granted. The workmen themselves do not seem to be clear in their mind as to what exactly is the changes they want in the scheme of gratuity as under the Charter of Demands of 5/6 October 1956 certain changes were asked for which are different from the changes claimed in the statement filed at the hearing on 27th February 1958. The scheme of gratuity at present in force is the same as awarded in the New India Insurance Company adjudication. (see Govt. of India Gazette dated 4th September 1954, Part II, Section 3, page 2199). Considering the short duration in which the present scheme of gratuity has been in force, I am not inclined to grant any liberalisation thereof at the present juncture. The demand is thereof rejected.

Demand No. 6.

25. Whether the existing working hours for the subordinate staff need reduction and if so, to what extent.

The union has in its written statement acknowledged that the issue is not properly framed. According to it the proper issue is what should be the working hours of the subordinate staff. According to the Union, the office hours of the subordinate staff are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. with half hour recess on week days and from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. on Saturdays without any recess, same as for the clerical staff. The grievance of the workmen is that the company purported to change the working hours illegally and was forcing the subordinate staff to attend office at 9 A.M. and to work upto 6 P.M. on week days and from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Saturdays without any extra payment. The union has suggested that the working hours of the subordinate staff should be fixed as follows:

Week days 9.45 A.M. to 5.15 P.M. (with half hour's recess in between)

Saturday 9.45 A.M. to 1.15 P.M.

The company in its written statement has stated that the working hours of the subordinate staff and the despatch clerk until 10th January 1947 have been from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. on week days and from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Saturday. It is also stated that for the despatch clerk the working hours are 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. on week days and 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Saturdays with half an hour recess between 1 and 1.30 P.M. on week days in both cases and since then for reasons best known to them the subordinate staff and the despatch clerk have fixed their working hours as the clerical staff. It is denied that the office hours of the subordinate staff were as alleged by the Union and it asserts that it has not made any changes in the working hours of the subordinate staff. It is therefore urged for a specific direction to the effect that the working hours of the subordinate staff from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. with half hour recess on week days and 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Saturdays, and for despatch clerk from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. with half hour recess on week days and 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Saturdays.

26. I find it difficult to accept the union's contention that the hours of work for the subordinate staff have been the same in this company as for the clerical staff. On that basis the subordinate staff would be working for only 35½ hours during the week. Ordinarily subordinate staff by the very nature of their duties are expected to come before the clerks and leave their duty after the clerks leave, and the contention of the subordinate staff that they should be asked to work only for 35½ hours a week as the clerks, appears to be untenable and unjustified. In the Mercantile Tribunal's Award the working hours for the subordinate staff were fixed at 44 hours a week and the management assured me at the hearing that if that was done the management will then properly arrange the hours of work for the subordinate staff on week days and on Saturdays. The hours of work from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. with half hour's recess on week days and 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Saturdays without any break would mean that the subordinate staff would have to work for 47½ hours in the week, which I consider excessive. I think the proper working hours for the subordinate staff should be 44 hours a week of actual working hours excluding half hour recess for lunch on week days and leave it to the management to fix the actual working hours of work on week days and Saturdays and I direct accordingly.

27. With regard to the despatch clerk, his working hours are not covered by the reference and therefore no award is called for and I give no directions with regard to the same.

28. I make no order as to costs.

[No. LRI.11(8)/57.]

SALIM M. MERCHANT, Chairman,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

New Delhi, the 18th April 1958

S.O. 618.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, in the matter of applications under section 33-A of the said Act from certain workmen of the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI
PRESENT:

Shri E. Krishna Murti, Industrial Tribunal.

The 31st March, 1958.

Application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

I.D. No. 48 of 1958.

BETWEEN

Haider Abbas, ex-Striker, S.S. Railway, Saharanpur—Applicant.

AND

Superintendent, S.S. Railway, Saharanpur, P.O. Box No. 22—Opposite Party.

In the matter of Reference No. G.O. S.R.O., dated the 13th August, 1957

(I.D. No. 180 of 1957).

Messrs. S. K. Malik and A. P. Dhawan—for the management.

Shri Y. D. Sharma—for the workmen.

AWARD

This is a petition under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The petitioner—Shri Haider Abbas alleges, that he was dismissed from service on 18th January, 1958 on account of his trade union activities, that he had been serving the Railway from a long time, that persons junior to him in service had been retained, and that such relief, as is open to him, may be awarded to him.

3 The contention on behalf of the company is, that there is no infringement by the management of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act that no application lies under Section 33A of the Act, that the petitioner was appointed as a probationary striker on 18th July, 1956 as per appointment letter, dated 16th July, 1956 that his probationary period was extended for six months as his work was not satisfactory, that subsequently his services were terminated by giving him 15 days' notice, though the appointment letter provides only for 48 hours' notice, and that accordingly the workman is not entitled to any relief

4. The issues for decision are:—

- (1) Whether there is contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (2) Whether the petition is maintainable?
- (3) To what relief, if any, is the workman entitled?

Issues No. 1 and 2

5. According to the petitioner's case, he was employed in the company ever since 17th May, 1955, and his services were unlawfully terminated. The company has relied upon, Ext M/1, a copy of the letter of appointment, dated 11th July, 1956, under which the petitioner was appointed. According thereto he was appointed for a period of 12 months as a probationer. There is a clause therein, that on the expiry of the probationary period the petitioner may be confirmed in the appointment subject to there being a permanent vacancy and his conduct and behaviour being satisfactory. After the expiry of the period of 12 months, the petitioner's probation was extended by six months, and at the end of that period, his services were terminated. There is nothing wrong in the company having served on him a notice of termination of service. Even in the order of appointment there is a provision for termination of service even at 48 hours' notice. Moreover the petitioner was appointed for a temporary period and his services came to an end after the expiry of that period. I fail to see how the provisions of Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act apply to the facts of this case, or how the company has contravened the Section 33.

6. However on behalf of the workman Ext. W/1 has been produced as having been sent to him by the company. It is to the effect, that there were likely to be some vacancies of temporary staff, that, if the petitioner agreed, his name would be registered in the list, and that he would be intimated if and when his turn came for filling the vacancy. This does not contain any date, and does not, in any manner, help the petitioner, and, on the contrary, it shows, that the vacancies contemplated were only of temporary staff. The decision of the Supreme Court in Rohtas Industries Ltd. (1956 II LLJ 444) applies to the facts of this case. I find, that there is no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, and this petition brought under Section 33A of the Act is not maintainable.

Issue No. 3

7. The petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

8. In the result, the petition is dismissed. No order as to costs.

9. An award is passed accordingly.

(Three pages).

E. KRISHNA MURTI,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Delhi.

The 31st March, 1958

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI
PRESENT.

Shri E Krishna Murti, Industrial Tribunal

The 31st March, 1958

Application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
I.D. No. 44 of 1958.

BETWEEN

Hans Raj, son of Bansi, ex-Porter, S.S Railway, Delhi-Shahdara—
Applicant.

AND

S.S. Light Railway, through Superintendent, S.S. Railway, Saharanpur,
P.O. Box No. 22—Opposite Party.

In the matter of Reference No. G.O. S.R.O., dated the 13th August, 1957

(I.D. No. 180 of 1957).

Messrs. S. K. Malik and A. P. Dhawan—for the management.

Shri Y. D. Sharma—for the workmen

AWARD

This is a petition under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2 The petitioner's case is, that, even though he has put in continuous service of more than a year, he has not been made permanent on account of his trade union activities, that he was served with a termination notice on 15th January, 1958, that his juniors are still in service, and that such relief, as is open to him, should be given to him.

3 The contention on behalf of the management is, that there is no infringement of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, that this application does not lie, that the applicant was appointed as Rlg Porter on probationer on 2nd January, 1957, as per appointment letter, dated 28th December, 1956, that as a matter of grace the management gave him 15 days' notice, and that no relief is open to him.

4 The issues for determination are.—

- (1) Whether there is contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (2) Whether this petition is maintainable.
- (3) To what relief, if any, is the petitioner entitled?

Issues No 1 and 2

5 The petitioner was a Rlg Porter in the SS Light Railway, the opposite party. His contention is, that he has not been made permanent even though he has put in service of more than a year, and that he was served with a termination notice on 15th January, 1958. It may be mentioned, that the question, as to whether under what condition workmen of the Railway should be made permanent, is one of the items of reference. However, on the facts of the present case, it is clear, that Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act has no application. On behalf of the management Ext M/1 has been filed as a copy of the letter of appointment of the petitioner. That is dated 28th December, 1956. That shows, that the petitioner—Shri Hans Raj was appointed as a Rlg Porter on probation for 12 months. There is a clause therein, that on the expiry of the probationary period he may be confirmed in the appointment subject to there being a permanent vacancy and his conduct and behaviour being satisfactory. The contention of the company is, that his services were terminated by giving him 15 days' notice, though, according to the appointment letter, only 48 hours' notice was necessary. When the applicant was appointed as a probationer and only for a temporary period of 12 months, I fail to see how he is entitled to complain if, at the end of the period, his services came to an end. There is neither discharge nor punishment, whether by dismissal or otherwise, according to Section 33(2)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, nor an alteration in the conditions of service. The conditions of service are governed by the appointment letter, which shows, that he was appointed only as a probationer for a period of 12 months. There was no guarantee of appointment after that period was over. The probation was also liable to be terminated at 48 hours' notice. The appointment was only temporary and it came to an end on the expiry of the period, for which he was appointed. The decision of the Supreme Court in Rohtas Industries Ltd (1956 II LLJ 444) is relevant in this connection. In the above circumstances, there is no alteration of the conditions of service. There is no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, and this petition, as brought, is not maintainable.

Issue No 3

- 6 The petitioner is not entitled to any relief
- 7 In the result, the petition is dismissed. No order as to costs
- 8 An award is passed accordingly.

(Three pages)

The 31st March, 1958.

E. KRISHNA MURTI,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Delhi.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

PRESENT:

Shri E. Krishna Murti, Industrial Tribunal.

The 31st March, 1958.

Application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

I.D. No. 43 of 1958.

BETWEEN

Shri Tarak Brahma Das, Watchman, S.S. Railway, Loco, Saharanpur (U.P.)—Applicant.

AND

Management of S.S. Railway through its Superintendent, P.O. Box No. 22, Saharanpur—Opposite Party.

In the matter of Reference No. G.O. S.R.O., dated the 13th August, 1957

(I.D. No. 180 of 1957).

Messrs. S. K. Malik and A. P. Dhawan—for the management.

Shri Y. D. Sharma—for the workmen.

AWARD

This is a petition under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The petitioner—Shri Tarak Brahma Das alleges, that he was working as a Watchman in the S.S. Light Railway—the opposite party, that he was suspended without pay from 21st October, 1957, that he was reduced to the status of a Gangman, that although no charge had been proved against him, the salary for the period from 21st October, 1957 till 3rd January, 1958 has not been paid to him, but has been withheld, that the same has been treated as leave without pay, and that he must be restored to his old post and the company must be directed to pay him the salary due for the period mentioned above.

3. The contention on behalf of the company is, that this petition is not maintainable, that there is no infringement of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, that action was taken against the petitioner in accordance with service regulations, that the applicant was transferred to work in the Engineering Section, and that the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. The issues for decision are:—

- (1) Whether there is contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (2) Whether the petition is maintainable?
- (3) To what relief, if any, is the petitioner entitled?

Issues No. 1 and 2

5. According to the petitioner's case, he was a Watchman employed in the S.S. Railway, the opposite party. He was reduced to the post of a Gangman unlawfully, and he was also deprived of his wages for the period from 21st October, 1957 to 3rd January, 1958, and this was treated as leave without pay. The petitioner complains, that there has been a contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. In my opinion, the petition, as brought, is not maintainable, and there is no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is clear, that there has been no discharge or punishment, whether by dismissal or otherwise, for any misconduct within the meaning of Section 33(2) (b) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Neither is there any alteration in the conditions of service. The contention of the management is, that the petitioner was transferred to work as a Gangman in the Engineering Section, that there is only a transfer, and that this does not amount to alteration in the conditions of service. According to the Rules and Regulations of the company, the workmen are liable to transfer, under Regulation No. 121. In the above circumstances, I fail to see how there is any alteration of the conditions of service within the meaning of Section 33(2) (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

6. The question, whether wages have been wrongfully withheld for the period from 21st October, 1957 to 3rd January, 1958, does not arise in these proceedings, and the petitioner may pursue such remedy as is open to him under

the Payment of Wages Act and this question is left open. In my opinion, there is no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, and this petition is not maintainable under Section 33A of the Act, I find accordingly.

Issue No. 3

7. The petitioner is not entitled to any relief on my finding as above.
8. In the result, the petition is dismissed. No order as to costs.
9. An award is passed accordingly.

(Three pages).

The 31st March, 1958.

E. KRISHNA MURTI,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Delhi.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

PRESENT:

Shri E. Krishna Murti, Industrial Tribunal.

The 31st March, 1958.

Application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

I.D. No. 46 of 1958.

BETWEEN

Gita Ram, ex-Loco Cleaner, S.S. Railway, Saharanpur—*Applicant.*

AND

Management of S.S. Light Railway, through Superintendent, S.S. Railway,
Saharanpur, P.O. Box No. 22—*Opposite Party.*

In the matter of Reference No. G.O. S.R.O., dated the 13th August, 1957

(I.D. No. 180 of 1957).

Messrs. S. K. Malik and A. P. Dhawan—for the management.

Shri Y. D. Sharma—for the workmen.

AWARD

This is a petition under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The petitioner—Shri Gita Ram alleges, that he was employed eversince 21st July, 1955 by the opposite party, that he was served with a termination notice on 15th January, 1958, that his services had been utilized as a Jackman, though he was kept as a loco-cleaner, that he had been victimized on account of his trade union activities, and that he is entitled to such relief as is open to him under law.

3. The contention on behalf of the company is, that there is no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, that this petition is not maintainable, that the applicant was appointed as a probationary loco-cleaner on 27th June, 1956, that his probationary period was extended for six months as his work was not satisfactory, and that subsequently his services were terminated by giving him 15 days' notice, though the appointment letter provides for 48 hours' notice.

4. The issues for decision are:—

- (1) Whether there is contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (2) Whether this petition is maintainable.
- (3) To what relief, if any, is the petitioner entitled?

Issues No. 1 and 2

5. On behalf of the company we have Ext. M/1, which shows, that the petitioner was appointed a loco-cleaner on probation for a period of 12 months. The said document contains a clause, that on the expiry of the probationary period he may be confirmed in the appointment subject to there being a permanent vacancy, and his conduct and behaviour being satisfactory.

6. The contention on behalf of the company is, that the probationary period was extended, and that, subsequent to the expiry of the said period, the services of the workman were terminated by 15 days' notice. In Ext. M/1 there is a provision for termination of service during the period of probation with 48 hours' notice. It is perfectly clear, that there is no discharge or punishment, whether by way of dismissal or otherwise, for misconduct. Neither is there any alteration of the conditions of service. The workman was originally appointed on probation for a period of 12 months. Subsequently the period of probation was extended for six months. At the end of the probationary period, his services were terminated by giving him a notice. Such termination is quite in accordance with the terms of appointment, as contained in Ext. M/1. He was appointed as a temporary workman for a temporary period, and there was nothing wrong if the company put an end to such temporary service on the expiry of the probationary period. The decision of the Supreme Court in Rohtas Industries case (1956 II LLJ 444) governs the facts of this case. There is no alteration of the conditions of service. The provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act have not been contravened in any manner, and the petition under Section 33A of the Act is not maintainable.

Issue No. 3

7. The workman is not entitled to any relief.
8. In the result, the petition is dismissed. No order as to costs.
9. An award is passed accordingly.

(Three pages).

The 31st March, 1958.

E. KRISHNA MURTI,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Delhi.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

PRESENT:

Shri E. Krishna Murti, Industrial Tribunal.

The 31st March, 1958.

Application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

I.D. No. 45 of 1958.

BETWEEN

Bishan, ex-Pointsman, S.S. Railway, Delhi-Shahdara—*Applicant.*

AND

Management of S.S. Light Railway, through Superintendent, S.S. Railway, Saharanpur, P.B. No. 22—*Opposite Party.*

In the matter of Reference No. G.O. S.R.O., dated the 13th August, 1957

(I.D. No. 180 of 1957).

Messrs. S. K. Malik and A. P. Dhawan—for the management.

Shri Y. D. Sharma—for the workmen.

AWARD

This is a petition under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The petitioner—Shri Bishan alleges, that he was appointed as a Pointsman in the S.S. Light Railway, the opposite party, that he was served with a notice of dismissal, that he was appointed on 19th November, 1956, that he was served with a notice on 15th January, 1958, that the termination has been effected on account of his union activities, and that he may be awarded relief, as claimed.

3. The contention on behalf of the management is, that there is no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, that consequently no application lies under Section 33A of the Act, that the applicant was appointed as a Rlg. Porter, on 2nd January, 1957, as per appointment letter, dated 28th December, 1956, that his services were terminated by giving him 15 days' notice, though the appointment letter provides only for 48 hours' notice, and that the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. The issues for decision are:—

- (1) Whether there is contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (2) Whether this petition is maintainable.
- (3) To what relief, if any, is the petitioner entitled?

Issues No. 1 and 2

5. On behalf of the management, we have Ext. M/1, which shows, that the petitioner—Shri Bishan was appointed by letter, dated 28th December, 1956 on probation for a period of 12 months. The letter contains a provision, that on the expiry of the probationary period the petitioner may be confirmed in the appointment subject to there being a permanent vacancy and his conduct and behaviour being satisfactory. There is also a provision for termination of service during the period of probation by 48 hours' notice. If the petitioner's service came to an end after the expiry of the probationary period, and he was served with a notice of termination, I fail to see how the petitioner is entitled to complain. There has been no discharge or punishment, whether by dismissal or otherwise, for misconduct within the meaning of Section 33(2)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Neither is there any alteration of the conditions of service because of the express terms of the letter of appointment, Ext. M/1. The petitioner was appointed temporarily for a temporary period, and his services came to an end with the expiry of the said period. The decision of the Supreme Court in Rohtas Industries Ltd. (1956 II LLJ 444) governs the facts of this case. I find, that there is no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, and that the petition, as brought, under Section 33A of the Act is not maintainable.

Issue No. 3

6. The petitioner is not entitled to any relief.
7. In the result, the petition is dismissed. No order as to costs.
8. An award is passed accordingly.

(Two pages).

The 31st March, 1958.

E. KRISHNA MURTI,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Delhi.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

PRESENT:

Shri E. Krishna Murti, Industrial Tribunal.

The 31st March, 1958.

Application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
I.D. No. 50 of 1958.

BETWEEN

John Purshottam, Boiler Maker, Coolie, S.S. Railway, Saharanpur, Loco-
Applicant.

AND

Superintendent, S.S. Railway, Saharanpur, P.O. Box No. 22—Opposite Party.

In the matter of Reference No. G.O. S.R.O., dated the 13th August, 1957
(I.D. No. 180 of 1957).

Messrs. S. K. Malik and A. P. Dhawan—for the management.
Shri Y. D. Sharma—for the workmen.

AWARD

This is a petition under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The petitioner—Shri John Purshottam alleges, that he was employed in the S.S. Light Railway, the opposite party, that he reported sick on 24th November, 1957, that he was to be examined on the morning of 25th November, 1957, that, as the Railway Doctor refused to take him in sick, he was obliged to attend to District Civil Hospital dispensary, that he offered himself for duty on 28th November, 1957 after recovery, that he was not allowed to resume duty, that a charge-sheet was served on him on 3rd December, 1957, that he furnished his reply on 4th December, 1957, that the period from 28th November, 1957 to 31st December, 1957 has been treated as leave without pay, that he was demoted to a lower post as Boiler maker coolie, and that he is entitled to relief as claimed.

3. The contention on behalf of the management is, that this application is not maintainable, that there is no infringement of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, that a charge-sheet was issued against him in accordance with Service Regulation, that there is only a transfer, that the workman concerned has not been dealt with in any other manner, and that, therefore, there is no relief available to him.

4. The issues for decision are:—

- (1) Whether there is contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (2) Whether this petition is maintainable?
- (3) To what relief, if any, is the petitioner entitled?

Issues No. 1 and 2

5. Even taking the facts, as alleged in the petition, I am not satisfied, that there is any contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. According to the management, they transferred him to the post of Boiler maker coolie. It is clear, that there is no discharge or punishment, whether by dismissal or otherwise, as mentioned in Section 33(2)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Neither is there any alteration of the conditions of service. Transfer from one post to another, the service conditions not being adversely affected, does not amount to alteration of conditions of service. It has not been shown on the facts of this case, that the transfer to the post of Boiler maker coolie has adversely affected the petitioner. The mere bald statement, that he had been demoted, does not help the petitioner in view of the statement in the counter statement, that there has been only a transfer of the petitioner.

6. It is however argued, that the petitioner has not been paid his pay from 28th November, 1957 to 31st December, 1957, and that this has been withheld. This is a matter for the petitioner seeking relief under the Payment of Wages Act, and he may file a petition for recovery of the said amount, if due to him, according to the provisions of that Act. This question is left open.

7. In my opinion, there is no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, and this petition is not maintainable under Section 33A of the Act.

Issue No. 3

8. The petitioner is not entitled to any relief.
9. In the result, the petition is dismissed. No order as to costs.
10. An award is passed accordingly.

(Three pages).

The 31st March, 1958.

E. KRISHNA MURTI,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Delhi

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

PRESENT:

Shri E. Krishna Murti, Industrial Tribunal.

The 31st March, 1958.

Application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

I.D. No. 49 of 1958.

BETWEEN

Shri Alam Chand, ex-Gatemen, S.S. Railway, Baghpat Road—*Applicant*.

AND

Superintendent, S.S. Railway, Saharanpur, P.O. Box No 22—*Opposite Party*.In the matter of Reference No. G.O. S.R.O., dated the 13th August, 1957
(I.D. No. 180 of 1957).

Messrs. S. K. Malik and A. P. Dhawan—for the management.

Shri Y. D. Sharma—for the workmen.

AWARD

This is a petition under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The petitioner—Shri Alam Chand alleges, that he was employed under the opposite party—S.S. Light Railway, that, with a revengeful attitude, the company gave a notice of dismissal on 27th December, 1957 on account of his union-activities, that his juniors are still in service, and that such order, as may be necessary, may be passed for giving relief to him.

3. The management contend, that there is no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, that this petition is not maintainable, that the petitioner was appointed as a Rlg. Porter on probation on 2nd January, 1957; that his services were terminated after giving due notice and that he is not entitled to any relief.

4. The issues for decision are:—

- (1) Whether there is contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (2) Whether this petition is maintainable?
- (3) To what relief, if any, is the petitioner entitled?

Issues No. 1 and 2

5. The petitioner contends, that since 1953 he was serving the Railway, but that he was served with a notice of dismissal on 27th December, 1956. The company has relied upon Ext. M/1, dated 28th December, 1956, which is a copy of the letter of appointment. This shows, that the petitioner was appointed as a Rlg. Porter on probation for 12 months. It contains a provision for termination of service with 48 hours' notice without any reason. There is a provision therein that on the expiry of the period of probation the petitioner may be confirmed in the appointment subject to there being a permanent vacancy and his conduct and behaviour being satisfactory. The company contend, that he was appointed on probation on 2nd January, 1957 as per the letter Ext. M/1. Apparently, after the probation period came to an end, the petitioner's services ceased. The company was entitled to give a notice of termination of service in accordance with the terms of the order of appointment. There is no discharge or punishment, whether by dismissal or otherwise, for any misconduct. Neither has there been any alteration in the conditions of service. The company has taken action only in accordance with the terms of appointment. The temporary service of the workman came to an end on the expiry of the period for which he was appointed. The decision of the Supreme Court in *Richtas*

Industries Ltd. (1956 II LLJ 444) governs the facts of this case. I find, that there has been no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, and that the petition under Section 33A of the Act is not maintainable.

Issue No. 3

6. The petitioner is not entitled to any relief.
7. The petition is dismissed. No order as to costs.
8. An award is passed accordingly.

(Two pages).

The 31st March, 1958.

E. KRISHNA MURTI,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Delhi.

[No. LR-3(21)/57.]

New Delhi, the 22nd April 1958

S.O. 619.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Palana Colliery and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.R.O. 2389, dated the 10th July 1957, of which Shri E. Krishnamurti is the Presiding Officer.

THE SCHEDULE

What should be the wage structure of the workmen of the Palana Colliery keeping in view the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, on appeals against the said Award.

[No. LRII/55-5(10)/57.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th April 1958

S.O. 620.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Ahmedpur-Katwa, Burdwan-Katwa and Bankura-Damodar River Railways and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7-A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri A. Das Gupta, Member, Labour Appellate Tribunal, as the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Calcutta and refers the said dispute to the said Tribunal for adjudication.

THE SCHEDULE

1. Dearness allowance and compensatory allowance.
2. Fidelity Bond.
3. Security deposits.
4. Age limit for retirement.

[No. LRI. 3(10)/57.]

A. L. HANNA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 16th April 1958

S.O. 621.—The following draft of a further amendment of the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th May, 1958.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said Scheme, in paragraph (c) of sub-clause (1) of clause 15, for the words "Port Authority", the following words shall be substituted, namely:—
"Bombay Port Trust".

[No. Fac.175(19).]

S.O. 622.—The following draft of a further amendment of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th May 1958.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said Scheme, in paragraph (c) of sub-clause (1) of clause 15 and sub-clause (2) of clause 42, for the words "Port Authority", the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"Calcutta Port Commissioner".

[No. Fac.175(19)(ii).]

S.O. 623.—The following draft of an amendment of the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956 which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th May, 1958.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said Scheme, in paragraph (c) of sub-clause (1) of clause 15 and sub-clause (2) of clause 42, for the words "Port Authority", the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"Madras Port Trust".

[No. Fac.175(19)(iii).]

New Delhi, the 22nd April 1958

S.O. 624.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment being a factory known as the Kasaragod Tile work, Kasaragod, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 28th day of December, 1958.

[No. P.F.II 9(10)/58.]

New Delhi, the 26th April 1958

S.O. 625.—Whereas immediately before the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), became applicable with effect from the 1st November, 1952 to the factories known as (i) the Crown Aluminium Works, 26, Parel Tank Road, Bombay—12, (ii) the Crown Aluminium Works, 95, Grand Trunk Road, Belurmath, Howrah, and (iii) the Shree Ganeshar Aluminium Works, No. 1 and 2, Singara Garden, 4th Line, Washermanpet, Madras, there was in existence a provident fund common to the employees employed in the said factories to which the said Act applies and the employees in the establishments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of that Act shall also apply to the said establishments.

SCHEDULE

1. Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd.; 31, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta—1.
2. Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd., 41, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
3. Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd., Liberty Building, Marine Lines, Bombay—1.
4. Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd., 127, Mint Street, Madras.
5. Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd., 7678, Acharwala Bagh, Subzimandi, Delhi—6.
6. Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd., Riverside, Rajahmundry.

[No. P.F.II-9(17)/58.]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th April 1958

S.O. 626.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and in the Ministry of Labour & Employment Nos. S.R.O. 508 and 1832 dated the 11th February 1957 and 26th May 1957 the Central Government hereby appoints Saryashri A. Sambandam, A. S. D. Dhanraj, M. V. S. Choudhary, S. Mohammed and T. S. Lakshmi Narayanan to be Inspectors for the whole of the State of Madras, for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. P.F-1/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 627.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1196 dated the 6th April 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. P. Sitholay to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. P.F-1/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 628.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1745, dated the 4th August 1955, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. K. Bhatnagar to be an Inspector for the whole of the Union territory of Delhi for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. P.F-1/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 629.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of

the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 63 dated the 29th December, 1956, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri C. D. Issar, Commissioner of Labour, Rajasthan, to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Rajasthan for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF-1/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 630.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 60 dated the 29th December, 1956, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri C. A. Ahuja, Commissioner of Labour, Punjab to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Punjab for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF-1/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 631.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 55, dated the 26th December 1956, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. N. Abu Baker, I.A.S. Commissioner of Labour, Mysore, to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Mysore, for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF.I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 632.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 57, dated the 29th December, 1956, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri J. Subbuswamy, I.A.S. to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Madras for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF.I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 633.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 52 dated the 26th December, 1956, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri W. V. Oak, I.A.S. State Commissioner of Labour, Madhya Pradesh to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh, for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF.I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 634.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 3171 dated 21st December 1956, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri A. Kunju Krishna Pillai, Labour Commissioner, Kerala to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Kerala, for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF.I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 635.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Labour No. PF. 516(33) dated the 26th/28th July 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints Dr B. R. Seth, Director of Industries and Labour, to be an Inspector for the whole of the Union territory of Delhi for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF.I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 636.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 383 dated 22nd January 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. S. Naik to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh, for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF.I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 637.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.R.O. 2302 dated the 5th July, 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri B. K. Roy, D. P. Dutta, S. K. Basu Roy, A. K. Nag, G. C. Bagchi, M. L. Das Gupta, S. K. Sarkar, D. K. Chakraverty, S. R. Das Gupta and S. C. Aggarwala to be Inspectors for the whole of the State of West Bengal for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF.I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 638.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 59 dated the 29th December 1956, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. A. Bhaskar to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF.I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 639.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.R.O. 3971 dated the 4th December, 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri R. K. Parhar, R. K. Rastogi, Syed Ashfaq Ali and R. N. Misra, to be Inspectors for the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh, for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF.I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 640.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1254 dated the 10th April 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri U. M. Patni and N. K. Kaushik to be Inspectors for the whole of the State of Rajasthan for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF.I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 641.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1194 dated the 6th April 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri T. Sadasivaya to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Mysore for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield

[No. PF.I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 642.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour &

Employment No. S.R.O. No. 3739, dated the 14th November, 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri J. N. Tiwari, I.A.S., Additional Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh, for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield

[No. PF-I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 643.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour & Employment No. S.R.O. 2301, dated the 5th July, 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. R. Das Sarkar to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of West Bengal for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF-I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 644.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.R.O. 3867, dated the 8th November 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. R. Kulkarni, Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of West Bengal, for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF-I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 645.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1195, dated the 6th April 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri J. V. K. Raju to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF-I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 646.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour & Employment No. S.R.O. 2299 dated the 5th July, 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. K. Sen to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Bihar for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF-I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 647.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1256, dated the 10th April, 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri A. B. Desai, D. L. Desai, V. G. Kasar, B. N. Raval, S. A. Vaidya, B. G. Bagwe, P. R. Oza, N. V. Kachy and A. A. Bhaskar to be Inspectors for the whole of the State of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF-I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 648.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1197 dated the 6th April, 1957 the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri J. C. Batra and V. P. Mahajan to be Inspectors for the whole of the State of Punjab for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF-I/31(383)/57.]

S.O. 649.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1255, dated the 10th April 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri K. J. Mathew, A. M. Sirajudin and P. Madhavan to be Inspectors for the whole of the State of Kerala for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment which is a factory engaged in a controlled industry or a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF-I/31(383)/57.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 14th April 1958

S.O. 650.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the method of recruitment to the post of Administrative Officer in the Research Department, All India Radio, namely:—

Short title.—These rules may be called Research Department, All India Radio, New Delhi Recruitment Rules, 1957.

Method of recruitment.—Recruitment to the post of Administrative Officer in the Research Department, All India Radio, New Delhi shall be made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Recruitment rules for the post of Administrative Officer in the Research Department, A.I.R., Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Name of Post	No. of posts	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether selection post or non-selection post	Age limit for direct recruits	Educational and other qualifications required. (For direct recruits)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Administrative Officer	One.	G.C.S./ Class II Gazetted.	Rs. 325/- 25-500- 20-590.	Selection post.	Between 27 & 35 years.	ESSENTIAL :— (i) Degree of a recognised University. (ii) Knowledge of Government rules and regulations. (iii) At least 3 years' Administrative experience in a responsible capacity, particularly some experience on the Accounts and Establishments side. Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well-qualified.
Whether age and educational qualification prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees.	Period of probation if any for direct recruits.	Method of rectt. whether by direct rectt. or by promotion or transfer & percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various method	In case of rectt. by promotion/transfer grants from which promotion to be made	If a D.P.C. exists what is its composition	Circumstances in which U.P. S.C. is to be consulted in making rectt.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Not applicable.	One year.	Promotion failing which by direct recruitments.	Promotions :— Superintendents in the Subordinate offices of All India Radio and non-C.S.S., Superintendents in other Sub-ordinate Offices under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.	Class II D.P.C.	As required under the rules.	

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)
New Delhi, the 15th April 1958

S.O. 651.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby accepts the resignation of Shri G. R. Kamat, ICS, from the chairmanship of the Life Insurance Corporation of India with effect from the 10th April, 1958, when he proceeded on leave.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4(1) of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. A. Gopalakrishnan, ICS, to be a member of the Life Insurance Corporation with effect from the 10th April, 1958, and also to be the Chairman of the Corporation with effect from the same date, *vice* Shri G. R. Kamat, who has proceeded on leave.

[No. F.6(2)-Ins.(II)/57.]

New Delhi, the 22nd April 1958

S.O. 652.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby accepts the resignation of Sri L. K. Jha, I.C.S., from the membership of the Life Insurance Corporation of India with effect from the 10th April, 1958.

[No. F.6(2)-Ins(II)/57.]

B. K. KAUL, Jt. Secy.

Department of Economic Affairs
New Delhi, the 16th April, 1958

S.O. 653—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 11th April 1958

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	13,17,98,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	10,73,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	20,00,00,000	Subsidiary Coin Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	2,75,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	2,00,00,000	(a) Internal	..
Deposits :—		(b) External	..
(a) Government		(c) Government Treasury Bills	25,91,46,000
(i) Central Government	49,23,35,000	Balances held abroad*	51,81,57,000
(ii) Other Governments	13,63,15,000	**Loans and Advances to Governments	46,59,30,000
(b) Banks	77,83,98,000	Other Loans and Advances†	55,53,49,000
(c) Others	116,56,02,000	Investments	215,94,22,000
Bills Payable	19,19,33,000	Other Assets	14,29,46,000
Other Liabilities	39,95,13,000		
TOTAL	423,40,96,000	TOTAL	423,40,96,000

*Includes Cash & Short term Securities.

**Includes Temporary Overdrafts to State Governments.

†The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 19,06,00,000/- advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 11th day of April 1958.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department . . .	13,17,98,000	A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
Notes in circulation . . .	<u>1638,21,48,000</u>	(a) Held in India . . .	117,76,03,000
Total Notes issued . . .	<u>1651,39,46,000</u>	(b) Held outside India
TOTAL LIABILITIES . . .	1651,39,46,000	Foreign Securities . . .	<u>226,06,93,000</u>
		Total of A . . .	343,82,96,000
		B. Rupee Coin . . .	131,33,59,000
		Government of India Rupee Securities . . .	1176,22,91,000
		Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper
		TOTAL ASSETS . . .	1651,39,46,000

Dated the 16th day of April, 1958.

K. G. AMBEGAOKEAR,
DY. GOVERNOR,
[No. F. 3 (2)—F. 1/58]
A. BAKSI, Jt. Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 16th April 1958

S.O. 654.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2C) of section 10 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Income-tax Allowances (Current Profits Deposit) Rules, 1957, namely:—

In sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the said rules, after the words "and after giving an opportunity to the company of being heard in the matter" the words "where they consider necessary" shall be inserted.

[No. 34.]

A. K. MUKHERJEE, Under Secy

(Department of Revenue)

ORDERS

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 16th April 1958

S.O. 655.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the stamp duty chargeable under the said Act on the lease deeds executed by the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, in respect of the following properties, namely:—

- (i) No. 70/48 (First floor flat), Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Leased for two years with effect from the 10th February, 1958).
- (ii) 124/48, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (Leased for three years with effect from the 1st March, 1958).
- (iii) 164 (Ground floor flat), Krishna Nagar, New Delhi (Leased for two years with effect from the 1st April, 1958).

[No. 10.]

S.O. 656.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits prospectively the duty with which the sale deed to be executed in favour of the Embassy of Turkey in India in respect of the bungalow situated at 22, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi, is chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 11.]

S.O. 657.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits prospectively the duty with which the sale deed to be executed in favour of the Embassy of the United States of America in India in respect of premises No. 24, Curzon Road, New Delhi, is chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 12.]

New Delhi, the 18th April 1958

S.O. 658.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits retrospectively the duty with which the lease deed dated the 8th December, 1956, executed by the High Commission for Canada in India in respect of premises 191/48, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, is chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 13.]

B. B. GUJRAL, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 15th April 1958

S.O. 659.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922) and in partial modification of its notification S.R.O. 1449 No. 43-Income-tax dated the 1st May, 1957, the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that with effect from the 7th April 1958 (forenoon), Shri V. V. Subramanam a Commissioner of Income-tax shall perform all the functions of Commissioner of Income-tax in respect of such areas or of such persons or classes of persons or such incomes or classes of incomes or such cases or classes of cases as are comprised in the Income-tax Circles, Wards or Districts; in the State of West Bengal, specified below, namely:—

1. Companies District II, Calcutta.
2. Companies District IV, Calcutta.
3. District III (2), Calcutta.
4. Special Survey Circle I, Calcutta.
5. Special Survey Circle II, Calcutta.
6. District I (1), Calcutta.
7. Non-companies (I.T.-cum-E.P.T.) District II, Calcutta.
8. District IV (1), Calcutta.
9. District IV(3), Calcutta.
10. Special Survey Circle II, Calcutta.
11. Special Survey Circle III, Calcutta.
12. District V, Calcutta.
13. District I (2), Calcutta.
14. Special Survey Circle IV, Calcutta
15. Special Survey Circle X, Calcutta.
16. District V-A, Calcutta.
17. Railway & Miscellaneous Salaries Circle, Calcutta.
18. District IV (20), Calcutta.
19. District II (1), Calcutta.
20. Special Survey Circle V, Calcutta.
21. Special Survey Circle IX, Calcutta.

Provided that he shall also perform his functions in respect of such persons or of such cases as have been or may be assigned by the Central Board of Revenue to any Income-tax Authority subordinate to him.

Provided further that he shall not perform his functions in respect of such persons or such cases as have been or may be assigned to any Income-tax Authority outside his jurisdictional area.

While performing the said functions the said Shri Subramaniam shall be designated as the Commissioner of Income-tax Calcutta with headquarters at Calcutta.

[No. 33(55/23/58-I.T.)]

New Delhi, the 22nd April 1958

S. O. 660.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922), and in supersession of its notification S.R.O. 2023, dated 15th June 1957, the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax of the Ranges specified in column 1 of schedule hereto annexed shall perform their functions in respect of all persons and incomes assessed to income-tax or supertax in the Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof :—

SCHEDULE

Range	Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts.	
	1	2
“ I—ANDHRA PRADESH”		
‘ A ’ Range, Hyderabad		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A-Ward, Hyderabad. 2. C-Ward, Hyderabad. 3. E-Ward, Hyderabad. 4. Estate Duty Circle, Hyderabad. 5. Nizamabad. 6. Khammameth.
Range, Hyderabad		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. B-Ward, Hyderabad. 2. D-Ward, Hyderabad. 3. Special Circle, Hyderabad. 4. Multi-purpose Project Circle, Hyderabad. 5. Special Circle, Hyderabad. 6. Special Survey Circle, Hyderabad. 7. Warangal.
Kurnool Range, Kurnool		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kurnool. 2. Adoni. 3. Anantapur. 4. Cuddapah. 5. Special Circle, Kurnool 6. Nellore.
Guntur Range, Guntur		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guntur. 2. Bapatla. 3. Chittoor. 4. Masulipatam.
Vijayawada Range, Vijayawada		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vijayawada. 2. Special Circle, Vijayawada. 3. Special Survey Circle, Vijayawada. 4. Estate Duty Circle, Vijayawada. 5. Palakole. 6. Tenali.
Visakhapatnam Range		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vizianagaram. 2. Visakhapatnam. 3. Kakinada. 4. Rajahmundry. 5. Eluru.

" II—ASSAM, MANIPUR AND TRIPURA"

Gauhati	1. Dibrugarh. 2. Jorhat. 3. Shillong. 4. Silchar. 5. Nowgong. 6. Gauhati. 7. Tripura. 8. Goalpara Caro Hills Circles, Dhubri (Gourepore). 9. Special Investigation Branch Circle, Shillong. 10. Darrang Circle, Tezpur. 11. Salary Circle, Dibrugarh. 12. Special Survey Circle, Shillong.
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" III—BIHAR AND ORISSA "

Patna Range	1. Special Circle, Patna. 2. Patna Circle, Patna. 3. Special Investigation Circle, Patna. 4. Gaya Circle, Gaya. 5. Shahabad Circle, Arrah. 6. Special Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle, Patna.
Ranchi Range	1. Ranchi Palamau Circle, Ranchi. 2. Hazaribagh Circle, Hazaribagh. 3. Salaries Circle, Ranchi. 4. Dhanbad Circle, Dhanbad. 5. Colliery Circle, Dhanbad. 6. Special Circle, Ranchi. 7. Special Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle, Ranchi. 8. Project Circle, Ranchi.
Bhagalpur Range	1. Bhagalpur Circle, Bhagalpur. 2. Monghyr Circle, Monghyr. 3. Purnea Circle, Purnea. 4. Santhal Parganas Circle, Deoghar.
Muzaffarpur Range	1. Muzaffarpur Circle, Muzaffarpur. 2. Champaran Circle, Motihari. 3. Dharbhanga Circle, Laheriasarai. 4. Saran Circle, Chapra.
Jamshedpur Range	1. Jharsuguda Circle, Jharsuguda. 2. Baripada Circle, Baripada. 3. Singhbhum Circle, Jamshedpur.
Cuttack Range	1. Cuttack Circle, Cuttack. 2. Special Circle, Cuttack.
Berhampur Range	1. Berhampur Circle, Berhampur. 2. Rayagada Circle, Titagarh. 3. Puri Circle, Puri.

" IV—BOMBAY CITY "

Bombay A Range	1. A I Ward. 2. A III Ward. 3. A IV Ward. 4. A V Ward.
Bombay B Range	1. M Ward. 2. C. II.
Bombay C Range.	1. Central Sections I to XIV. 2. Central Circles, IA to IC and IIA to IIE.
Bombay D Range	1. Companies Circle II (all Sections). 2. Companies Circle IV (all Sections).
Bombay E Range	1. B Ward. 2. Bombay Circles I to XII. 3. Refund Circle Bombay. 4. Non Resident Refund Circle, Bombay. C III Ward.
Bombay F Range	

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Bombay G Range	C IV Ward.
Bombay H Range	1. B III Ward. 2. E Ward.
Bombay K Range	1. D I Ward. 2. D II Ward.
Bombay L Range	Companies Circle III (all Sections)
Bombay M Range	1. C I Ward. 2. A II Ward.
Bombay N Range	1. G Ward. 2. Bombay Suburban District.
Bombay P Range	Companies Circles I (all Sections)
Bombay Q Range	1. B II Ward. 2. Salaries Branch I and II 3. Special Survey Circle I to VI. 4. Evacuees Circles I and II. 5. Special Investigation Branch. 6. Foreign Section.
"V—BOMBAY NORTH "	
Ahmedabad Range I	1. Special Circle, Ahmedabad. 2. Special Circle I, Ahmedabad. 3. Special Circle II, Ahmedabad. 4. Circle I, Ward-A, Ahmedabad. 5. Circle I, Ward-B, Ahmedabad. 6. Patan Circle, Patan. 7. Palanpur Circle. 8. Circle I, Ward-A, Additional, Ahmedabad. 9. Estate duty- <i>cum</i> -Income-tax Circle, Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad Range II	1. Circle II (Excluding Wards C, D, Additional C, Additional D.) 2. Circle III, Ahmedabad. 3. Special Survey Circle I, Ahmedabad. 4. Nadiad Circle.
Ahmedabad Range III	1. Circle I, Ward-C, D, E, Ahmedabad. 2. Circle II, Wards C, D, Additional C and Additional D, Ahmedabad. 3. Kadi Circle. 4. Mehsana Circle. 5. Viramgam Circle. 6. Central Circle I, Ahmedabad. 7. Central Circle II, Ahmedabad. 8. Central Circle III, Ahmedabad. 9. Petlad Circle. 10. Amreli Circle.
Baroda Range	1. Baroda Circle. 2. E. D.- <i>cum</i> -I.T. Circle, Baroda. 3. Special Survey Circle II, Baroda. 4. Godhra Circle. 5. Broach Circle. 6. Special Circle, Baroda.
Surat Range	1. Surat Circle, Surat. 2. E.D.- <i>cum</i> -I.T. Circle, Surat.
Nasik Range	1. Nasik Circle. 2. Jalgaon Circle. 3. Dhule Circle. 4. Navsari Circle.

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Rajkot Range	1. Rajkot Circle. 2. Morvi Circle. 3. Bhuj Circle. 4. Surendranagar Circle. 5. E.D.-cum-I.T. Circle, Rajkot. 6. Special Survey Circle II, Rajkot (for appeals arising from the territorial jurisdiction of Rajkot, Morvi, Bhuj, Jamnagar and Surendranagar Circles).
Bhavnagar Range	1. Bhavnagar Circle. 2. Junagadh Circle. 3. Special Survey Circle II Rajkot (for appeals arising from the territorial jurisdiction of Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Porbandar Circle).
Jamnagar Range	1. Jamnagar Circle. 2. Porbandar Circle.

“VI—BOMBAY SOUTH.”

Poona Range I	1. All Income-tax circles and Wards having headquarters at Poona excluding Wards A, B and C. 2. All Income-tax Wards of Ahmednagar District having headquarters at Ahmednagar. 3. Special Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle, Poona. 4. Special Survey Bombay South Circle. (i) in respect of persons who have income from business, profession or vocation and having their principal place of business in the District of Poona. (ii) in respect of persons having income from sources other than business, profession, or vocation and residing in the District of Poona; and (iii) in respect of cases transferred to the Circle under section 5(7A) of the Act.
Poona Range II	1. Income-tax Wards, A, B and C of Poona having headquarters at Poona. 2. All Income-tax Wards of Thana District having headquarters at Thana. 3. All Wards of Kolaba District having headquarters at Alibag. 4. All Income-tax Circles and Wards having headquarters in the following Districts :— (1) Aurangabad (for Aurangabad and Bhir). (2) Nanded (for Nanded and Parbhani). 5. Special Survey Bombay South Circle. (i) in respect of persons who have income from business, profession or vocation and have their principal place of business in the District of Thana; and (ii) in respect of persons having income from sources other than business, profession or vocation and residing in the District of Thana.
Kolhapur Range	1. Kolhapur District having headquarters at Kolhapur. 2. Ratnagiri District having headquarters at Ratnagiri. 3. All Income-tax Wards of South Satara District having headquarters at Sangli. 4. North Satara District having headquarters at Satara.
Sholapur Range	1. All Income-tax Wards of Sholapur District having headquarters at Sholapur. 2. Income-tax Wards having headquarters at Latur (for Usmanabad District).

Akola Range 1. All Income-tax Circles and Wards having headquarters in the following Districts :—
 (1) Akola
 (2) Wardha (for Wardha and Chanda)
 (3) Amravati
 (4) Yeotmal
 (5) Khamgaon (for Buldhana District).

"VII—(CENTRAL) CALCUTTA".

Central Range I. Central Circles I, II, III, VI, VII, VIIIA, XXI and XXII.
 Central Range II Central Circles IV, V, VIII, IX to XX.

"VIII—DELHI AND RAJASTHAN"

"A" New Delhi 1. All Companies Circles, New Delhi.
 2. Central Circles, I(I), IV, V, VI and VII, Delhi.
 3. B-I, B-II and B-III Districts, New Delhi.
 4. B-IV and B-IV(I) Districts, New Delhi.
 5. All Contractors Circles, New Delhi.
 6. Ward No. VIII, Delhi.
 7. Evacuee Circle, Delhi.
 8. A-Ward, Bharatpur.
 9. Alwar.
 10. Multipurpose Project Circle, Rajasthan, Kotah (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Officer, Alwar), and
 11. Multipurpose Project Circle, Rajasthan, Ajmer. (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Officer, Alwar).

"B" New Delhi 1. Central Circles I, II and III, Delhi.
 2. Special Circle, New Delhi.
 3. A-I, A-II, A-III, A-IV and A-VI(I) District New Delhi.
 4. B-V, B-V(I), B-VI, B-VI(I), BVII, B-VII(I) District, New Delhi.
 5. C-I, C-II(I) and C-II Districts, New Delhi.
 6. All Business Circles, New Delhi.
 7. Central Circle II, New Delhi and
 8. Ward Nos. VI, IX (1), IX (2), IX(3), IX(4) and IX(5), Delhi.

"C" New Delhi 1. Salary Circle, Delhi.
 2. Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle, New Delhi.
 3. B-XV District, New Delhi to B-XVIII District, New Delhi.
 4. All Private Salary Circles, New Delhi.
 5. Foreign Section, Delhi.
 6. Survey wards Nos. I and II, Delhi, and
 7. Ward Nos. I(1), I(2), II, III, IV & V, Delhi.

"D" New Delhi 1. B-VIII District, New Delhi to B-XIV District, New Delhi.
 2. Ward Nos. VII(1), VII(2) VII(3) and VII(4) Delhi.
 3. Beawar.
 4. Ajmer.
 5. Multipurpose Project Circle, Rajasthan, Kotah. (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Wards specified in entries 3 & 4).
 6. Multipurpose Project Circle, Rajasthan, Ajmer. (Excluding jurisdiction assigned to other appellate Assistant Commissioners).

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Jaipur 1. All Income-tax Wards having headquarters at Jaipur.
 2. Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle, Jaipur.
 3. All Income-tax Wards having headquarters at Udaipur and
 4. Multipurpose Project Circle, Rajasthan, Kotah (In respect of persons how have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Wards specified in entries 1 to 3) and
 5. Multipurpose Project Circle, Rajasthan, Ajmer (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Wards specified in entries 1 to 3)

Jodhpur 1. All Income-tax Wards having headquarters at Jodhpur.
 2. All Income-tax Wards having headquarters at Sriganganagar.
 3. All Income-tax Wards having headquarters at Bikaner.
 4. Multipurpose Project Circle, Rajasthan, Kotah. (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Wards specified in entries 1 to 3).
 5. Multipurpose Project Circle, Rajasthan, Ajmer. (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Wards specified in entries 1 to 3)

Kotah 1. All Income-tax Wards having headquarters at Kotah.
 2. B-Ward, Bharatpur
 3. Bharatpur
 4. Multipurpose Project Circle, Rajasthan, Kotah (Excluding jurisdiction assigned to other Appellate Assistant Commissioners), and
 5. Multipurpose Project Circle, Rajasthan, Ajmer. (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Wards specified in entries 1 to 3)

“IX-MADHYA PRADESH AND THE DISTRICTS OF NAGPUR AND BHANDARA”

Indore 1. A-Ward, Indore.
 2. B-Ward, Indore
 3. C-Ward, Indore.
 4. D-Ward, Indore.
 5. E-Ward, Indore.
 6. A-Ward, Ratlam
 7. B-Ward, Ratlam.
 8. Multipurpose Project Circle, Ratlam.
 9. F-Ward, Indore.

Gwalior 1. A-Ward, Gwalior.
 2. B-Ward, Gwalior.
 3. C-Ward, Gwalior.
 4. A-Ward, Ujjain.
 5. B-Ward, Ujjain.
 6. C-Ward, Ujjain.

Nagpur 1. Special Circle I.
 2. Special Circle II.
 3. D-Ward, Nagpur.
 4. E-Ward, Nagpur.
 5. Salary Circle, Nagpur.
 6. Chhindwara.
 7. A-Ward, Khandwa.

8. B-Ward, Khandwa.
9. Rajnandgaon.
10. Special Estate Duty *Cum* Income-tax Circle, Nagpur.
11. F-Ward, Nagpur.
12. G-Ward, Nagpur.
13. H-Ward, Nagpur.
14. A-Ward, Nagpur.
15. B-Ward, Nagpur.
16. C-Ward, Nagpur.
17. A-Ward, Raipur.
18. B-Ward, Raipur.

Jabalpur

1. A-Ward, Jabalpur.
2. B-Ward, Jabalpur.
3. Sagar.
4. Bilaspur
5. Raigarh.
6. Satna.
7. Bhopal

“X—KERALA AND COIMBATORE”

Coimbatore

1. Coimbatore Circle.
2. Special Circle, Coimbatore.
3. E.P.T. Circle, Coimbatore & Erode.
4. E D Cum I T Circle, Coimbatore.
5. Erode Circle.
6. Special Survey Circle, Coimbatore. (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside within the jurisdiction of the I.T. Circles mentioned above).
7. Palghat Circle.
8. Special Survey Circle, Mattanchery. (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside within the jurisdiction of the I.T. Circle, Palghat)

Kazhikode Range

1. Kozhikode Circle.
2. Trichur Circle.
3. Alwaye Circle.
4. Special Survey Circle, Mattanchery (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside within the jurisdiction of I.T. circles mentioned above).

Trivendrum Range

1. Trivandrum Circle.
2. Quilon Circle.
3. Alleppey Circle.
4. Kottayam Circle
5. Ernakulam Circle.
6. Mattanchery Circle
7. Special Circle, Trivandrum
8. Salary Circle, Ernakulam.
9. Special Survey Circle, Mattanchery (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside within the jurisdiction of the I.T. circles mentioned above).
10. Estate Duty Cum Income-tax Circle, Ernakulam.

"XI-MYSORE"

'A' Range, Bangalore . . . 1. Urban Circle, Bangalore, in respect of the persons and incomes assessed by the Main, II, IV and VI Addl. Incometax Officer

2. Mysore Circle.
3. Tumkur Circle.
4. Davangere Circle.
5. Mangalore Circle.
6. Rural Circle, Bangalore.
7. Special Survey Circle, Bangalore, (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside within the jurisdiction of Income-tax Circles mentioned above).

'B' Range Bangalore . . . 1. Urban Circle, Bangalore in respect of the persons and incomes assessed by the I, III, V, VII and VIII Addl. Income-tax Officers.

2. Special Circle, Bangalore.
3. Salary Circle, Bangalore.
4. Shimoga Circle.
5. Hassan Circle.
6. Kolar Circle.
7. Bellary Circle.
8. Raichur Circle.
9. Estate Duty *cum* Income-tax Circle, Bangalore.
10. Special Survey Circle, Bangalore (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside within the jurisdiction of the Income-tax Circles mentioned above).

Dharwar Range, Dharwar . . . 1. All Income-tax Wards of Dharwar district and North Kanara district having headquarters at Dharwar.
2. All Income-tax Wards of Belgaum district having headquarters at Belgaum.
3. All Income-tax Wards of Bijapur district having headquarters at Bijapur.
4. Gulbarga Circle.
5. Special Survey Circle, Bangalore (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside within the jurisdiction of the I.T. Circles mentioned above).

"XII-MADRAS"

Madras A Range . . . 1. Madras City Circle V.
2. Madras (Special) Circle.
3. Madras Special (Central) Circle.
4. Special Circle, Madras.
5. Kapcheepuram Circle.
6. Vellore Circle.
7. Special Survey Circle No. 1, Madras.
8. Foreign Section.
9. Ootacamund Circle.
10. Central Circles I and II, Madras.

Madras B Range . . . 1. Madras City Circle I.
2. Madras City Circle III.
3. Estate Duty-cum-I.T. Circle, Madras.
4. Salem Circle.

Madras C Range . . .

1. Madras City Circle II.
2. Madras City Circle IV.
3. Madras Salaries Circle.
4. Tanjore Circle.
5. Nagapattinam Circle.
6. Cuddalore Circle.

Tiruchirapalli Range . . .

1. Tiruchirapalli Circle.
2. Karaikudi Circle.
3. Pudukkottai Circle.
4. Dindigul Circle.

Madhurai Range . . .

1. Madhurai Circle.
2. E.D.-cum-I.T. Circle, Madhurai.
3. Virudhunagar Circle.
4. Tuticorin Circle.
5. Nagercoil Circle.
6. Tirunelveli Circle.

"XIII-PUNJAB JAMMU & KASHMIR AND HIMACHAL PRADESH"

Amritsar Range . . .

1. Amritsar.
2. Special Survey Circle, Amritsar.
(In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the district of Amritsar.)
3. Foreign Section, Amritsar.
4. E.D. cum I.T. Circle, Amritsar.
5. Special Circle, Amritsar.
6. Special Wards I and II, Amritsar.
7. Srinagar.
8. Kashmir Mofussil, Srinagar.
9. Salary Circle, Srinagar.
10. Project Circle, Srinagar.
11. Special Ward, Srinagar.
12. Survey Circle, Srinagar.
13. Jammu.
14. Projects Circle, Jammu.
15. Udhampur.
16. Projects -cum-Udhampur Circle, Udhampur.

Jullundur Range . . .

1. Jullundur.
2. Hoshiarpur.
3. Gurdaspur.
4. Special Survey Circle, Amritsar, (In respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Circles specified in entries 1, 2 and 3).

Patiala Range . . .

1. Patiala.
2. Salary Circle, Patiala.
3. E.D. cum I.T. Circle, Patiala.
4. Project Circle, Patiala.
5. Simla.
6. Chandigarh.
7. Sangrur.
8. Special Survey Circle Patiala (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Circles specified in entries 1, 5, 6 and 7).
9. Ludhiana.
10. Special Survey Circle, Amritsar (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the district of Ludhiana).

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Rohtak Range

1. Rohtak.
2. Hissar.
3. Bhatinda.
4. Ferozepur.
5. Karnal.
6. Ambala.
7. Special Circle, Ambala.
8. Special Survey Circle, Patiala (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Circles specified in entries 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6).
9. Special Survey Circle, Amritsar (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the district of Ferozepur).

"XIV-UTTAR PRADESH"

Meerut

1. Meerut.
2. Special Circle, Meerut.
3. Military Circle, Meerut.
4. Muzaffarnagar.
5. E.D. *cum* I.T. Circle, Meerut.

Dehra Dun

1. Dehra Dun
2. Saharanpur.
3. Nalbari.

Moradabad

1. Moradabad.
2. Rampur.

Agra

1. Agra.
2. Mathura.
3. Aligarh.

Varanasi

1. Varanasi.
2. Gorakhpur.
3. E.D. *cum* I.T. Circle, Varanasi.

Allahabad

1. Allahabad.
2. Central Circle, Allahabad.
3. Faizabad.
4. Mirzapur.
5. Gonda.
6. Azamgarh.
7. Project Circle, Lucknow.

Lucknow

1. Lucknow.
2. Special Survey Circle, Lucknow.
3. E.D. *cum* I.T. Circle, Lucknow.
4. Bareilly.
5. Sitapur.

Kanpur I

1. District I Kanpur.
2. Fatehgarh.
3. Central Circle, Kanpur.
4. E.P.T. Circle, Kanpur.

Kanpur II

1. District II, Kanpur.
2. Special Circle, Kanpur.
3. E.D. *cum* I.T. Circle, Kanpur.

Kanpur III

1. District III, Kanpur.
2. Jhansi.
3. Special Survey Circle, Kanpur.

"XV-WEST BENGAL"

"A" Range, Calcutta	.	1. Companies District I, Calcutta. 2. West Dinajpore—Malda.
"B" Range, Calcutta	.	1. Companies District II, Calcutta. 2. 24-Parganas.
"C" Range, Calcutta	.	1. Companies District III, Calcutta. 2. District II (1), Calcutta. 3. Foreign Section Calcutta.
"D" Range, Calcutta	.	1. Estate Duty <i>cum</i> I.T. Circle, Calcutta. 2. Non-Companies (Income-tax <i>cum</i> Excess Profits Tax District I Calcutta. 3. Non-Companies (Income-tax <i>cum</i> Excess Profits Tax) District II, Calcutta. 4. Hooghly. 5. Refund Circle, Calcutta. 6. District IV(1), Calcutta. 7. Howrah.
"E" Range, Calcutta	.	1. District V, Calcutta. 2. District V(1), Calcutta. 3. District V(2), Calcutta. 4. District IV(3), Calcutta. 5. Companies District IV, Calcutta. 6. Special Survey Circle V, Calcutta. 7. Special Survey Circle X, Calcutta.
"F" Range, Calcutta	.	1. District I (1), Calcutta. 2. District III(2), Calcutta.
"G" Range, Calcutta	.	1. District I(2), Calcutta. 2. Midnapore. 3. Bankura—Purulia.
"H" Range, Calcutta	.	1. Special Circle I, Calcutta. 2. Cases which have been assigned and} which will be assigned from time to time by the Board.
"I" Range, Calcutta	.	1. Special Circle II, Calcutta. 2. Cases which have been assigned and which will be assigned from time to time by the Board.
"J" Range, Calcutta	.	1. District IV(2), Calcutta. 2. District III-A, Calcutta. 3. District V-A, Calcutta. 4. Central Salaries Circle, Calcutta. 5. Railways and Miscellaneous Salaries Circle, Calcutta. 6. Special Survey Circle VI, Calcutta.
"K" Range, Calcutta	.	1. Burdwan—Birbhum. 2. Mymensingh—Nadia 3. Special Survey Circle I, Calcutta. 4. Special Survey Circle III, Calcutta
"L" Range, Calcutta	.	1. Jalpaiguri—Darjeeling 2. Cooch-Behar. 3. District III(1), Calcutta. 4. District III(3), Calcutta.

'M' Range, Calcutta

1. Special Survey Circle VII, Calcutta.
2. Special Survey Circle XI, Calcutta.
3. District II(2), Calcutta.
4. Special Survey Circle II, Calcutta.
5. District VI, Calcutta.
6. Special Survey Circle VIII, Calcutta.
7. Special Survey Circle IV, Calcutta.
8. Special Survey Circle, IX, Calcutta.

Where an Income-tax Circle, ward or District or part thereof stands transferred by this notification from one Range to another Range, appeals arising out of assessments made in that Income-tax Circle, ward or District or part thereof and pending immediately before the date of this notification before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range from whom that Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof is transferred shall, on and from the date of this notification, be transferred to and dealt with by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range to whom the said Circle, Ward or District or part thereof is transferred.

This notification shall come into force from the 1st day of May, 1958.

Explanatory Note

NOTE.—The amendments have become necessary as a result of the re-organisation of the Appellate Ranges.

(This note does not form a part of the notification but is merely clarificatory).

[No. 35(F, No. 50/87/57-II).]
B. V. MUNDKUR, Under Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 26th April 1958

S.O. 661.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) and (c) and (d) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue, hereby—

- (i) declares that the limits of the port of PARADIP at the mouth of the river Mahanadi in Orissa shall be:—
 - (1) On the north:—Batigarh creek and extending 50 yards on either bank of the river Mahanadi.
 - On the south:—The Bay of Bengal.
 - On the east:—The Ten Fathom Line of Soundings.
 - On the west:—A line drawn from the point marked by pillar 'PL1' on the North Bank where the upper arm of the Batighar Creek joins the river Mahanadi to the point marked by pillar 'PL2' directly opposite on the South Bank of the river; and
- (2) (a) so much of the river Mahanadi and the shores thereof as are within 50 yards of high water mark at spring tide,
 - (b) the sandspit at the mouth of the river;
- (ii) appoints the sandspit to be a wharf for the landing and shipping of all classes of goods and,
- (iii) declares that the limits of the sandspit wharf shall be the portion comprising 200 yards between pillar 'A' and pillar 'B' thereon.

And in exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the said Act the Central Board of Revenue fixes the said sandspit as a place beyond which no vessel arriving shall pass until a manifest has been delivered to the pilot, officer of Customs or other person duly authorised to receive the same.

[No. 122.]

S. K. BHATTACHARJEE, Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, DELHI

CENTRAL EXCISE

New Delhi, the 15th April 1958

S.O. 662—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Rule 173 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby direct that all the licensees having private Bonded Warehouses for Unmanufactured tobacco who do not do any process of tobacco should maintain the warehouse register in the form given below:—

FORM

“Warehouse Register”

(To be maintained by a licensee of a private warehouse for unmanufactured tobacco where no processing is done)

Situation of Warehouse _____ Name of Licensee _____
No. & Date of License _____

1. Serial No.	
2. Date.	
3. Name and address of licensee from whom received or to whom sold (Give L. 5 No. also)	
4. No. & Date of transport permit or certificate.	
5. No. & description of packages	Receipts.
6. Marks & Nos.	
7. Gross weight.	
8. Description of tobacco including local name of variety.	
9. Net weight.	
10. Rate of duty.	
11. Amount.	
12. Room or place in which deposited.	
13. Type, number and date of clearance application.	
14. Number and date of relative receipt entry.	
15. No. & description of packages.	Issues.
16. Marks and numbers.	
17. Gross weight.	
18. Description of tobacco including local name of variety.	
19. Net weight.	
20. Rate of duty.	
21. Amount.	
22. Loss in storage.	
23. Gain in storage.	
24. Number of packages.	
25. Net weight.	Balance in stock in warehouse.
26. Remarks.	

NOTE:—Receipts & issues should be shown on separate lines and the balance struck.

(2) Loss or gain in storage as ascertained by the licensee at the time of clearance should be entered in col. 22 or 23 as the case may be.

[C. No. V(a)(7) 6CE/58/188/6]
B. D. DESHMUKH, Collector,
Central Excise Delhi.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, BARODA

Baroda, the 15th March 1958

S.O. 663.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Rule 227 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 read with Rule 233 *ibid* I hereby cancel this Collectorate Central Excise Notification No. 14/1957.

[No. 3/1958.]

G. KORUTHU, Collector.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, BOMBAY
CENTRAL EXCISE

Bombay, the 5th February 1958

S.O. 664.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 233 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the undersigned prescribes the following procedure for posting the entries of the number of powerlooms employed in each shift, in the account in form R.G. 18 prescribed under sub-rule 3(a) of Rule 96(K) of the said rules:—

Entry in the R.G. 18 Register in respect of the number of powerlooms employed in each shift shall be made by the manufacturer within half an hour of the start of each shift. If, however, some weavers turn up late and more powerlooms are employed subsequently, entry in respect of additional powerlooms shall be made as soon as such powerlooms are employed, noting the time against such entries in Column No. 10 of the said Register. The maximum number of powerlooms employed during the shift will be arrived at by adding the original and additional entries for each shift.

[No. CER-233/1/58.]

S.O. 665.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 233 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the undersigned prescribes the following procedure for posting the entries of the number of powerlooms employed in each shift, in the account in form R.G. 18 prescribed under sub-rule 3(a) of Rule 96(K) of the said rules:—

Entry in the R.G. 18 Register in respect of the number of powerlooms employed in each shift shall be made by the manufacturer within half an hour of the start of each shift. If, however, some weavers turn up late and more powerlooms are employed subsequently, entry in respect of additional powerlooms shall be made as soon as such powerlooms are employed, noting the time against such entries in Column No. 10 of the said Register. The maximum number of powerlooms employed during the shift will be arrived at by adding the original and additional entries for each shift.

[No. CER-233/1/58.]

T. C. SETH, Collector.

NOTICE

Bombay, the 26th March 1958

S.O. 666.—Whereas it appears that the marginally noted

Description	Quantity	Value
1 9 Yard sarees of 40 count . . .	13	130.00
2 Do.	18	180.00
3 Do.	19	266.00
60 x 80 count.		
4 Do.	2	20.00
40 count.		
5 9 yard sarees 60 x 80 count . . .	12	144.00
6 Two tins of Mudis tea powder . . .	32 lbs. 80.00	
7 9 yard sarees of 40 count . . .	5	50.00
8 9 yds. sarees of 60 x 80 count . . .	6	84.00
9 Two tins of Mudis tea powder . . .	32 lbs. 80.00	
10 Artificial hairs	35	17.50
11 Hirwa Champa Agarbatti Pckts. . .	98	136.00
TOTAL . . .		Rs. 1247.50

goods which were seized by the Central Excise Staff in Palpi Jungle in Satarda Range on 27-1-1958, were about to be exported by land to Goa (Portuguese Territory in India) in contravention of section 5(1) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 and the Government of India Ministry of Commerce and Industries I.T.C. Order No. 1/54 dated 10-5-1954 read with their Public Notice No. 4744 dated 23-3-1955 issued under the Import and Export (Control) Act of 1947 and deemed to have been issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. Now therefore any person

claiming the goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Dy. Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, Bombay why the above-mentioned goods should not be confiscated under section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act of 1924 read with section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 7 (1) (v) of the Land Customs Act 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act of 1878.

If such an owner fails to turn up to claim the above-mentioned unclaimed goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette, the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII(b)10(43) Cus/58.]

M. T. SHANBHAG, Dy. Collector

NOTICE

Bombay the 15th April 1958

S.O. 667.—Whereas it appears that the marginally quoted goods which were seized on 6th December, 1956 by the Central Excise staff at Vennal foreshore near Kumta port in the toney Honnawar No. 7014 were imported by Sea from Goa (Portuguese territory in India) in contravention of the Government of India Ministry of Finance Department (Central Revenue) New Delhi Notification 2 camp-cus dated 26th January 1946 issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878. Now therefore, any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay why the above-mentioned goods should not be confiscated under Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

1. 34. Double Khujas (glass jars) full of Goa country liquor.

2 Single Khujas (glass jars) of Goa country liquor (one full and other containing 3 bottles of Goa country liquor)

5 Wet Goa betel nuts.

If such an owner fails to turn up to claim the above-mentioned unclaimed goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII(a)(10)(25)Cus/57.]

H. C. BOHRI, for Collector.

THE MYSORE CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, BANGALORE

Bangalore, the 26th March 1958

S.O. 668.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Rule 50 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby direct that no manufacturer of excisable goods shall remove from his licensed premises any non-excisable goods produced in such premises or any intermediate or residual product as shown against each excisable commodity in Appendix "A" without the permission of the Central Excise Officer in charge of the factory.

2. The manufacturer desirous of removing any such products should present an application in duplicate sufficiently in advance before removal of the products from the factory, to the Central Excise Officer in charge of the factory.

3. This supersedes the Notification issued under this office C. No. IV/16/111/5-B.1, dated 1st October, 1957.

APPENDIX "A"

List showing the non-excisable goods, Intermediate and Residual Products of excisable commodities which should not be removed from the licensed factory premises without permission of the Central Excise Officer under Rule 50 of the Central Excise Rules.

Serial No.	Name of excisable commodity	Name of non-excisable goods and Intermediate and residual products in the factory
1	Cotton fabrics	Any type of non-excisable fabrics.
2	Rayon and Art Silk fabrics	Do.
3	Woollen fabrics	Hosiery & non-excisable fabrics.
4	Vegetable product	Soft and Hard acid oil, soap stock.
5	Sugar	As listed in Rule 89 of C.E. Rules, 1944.
6	Vegetable non-essential oils	Filter cake, Acid Oil and any Essential Oil.
7	Pigments, colours, paints, enamels, Varnishes, Blacks and Cellulose Lacquers.	All non-excisable items identifiable as such, for example: linseed oil, Thinners, Wood Preservatives, Turpentine, Metal Polish, Printing Ink other than Roller Coating Composition etc.
8	Electric Fans	Non-excisable fans viz., Industrial fans, Transformers, Oil Coil Looms, Switches for Electric Motors, Blades, Guards, and stands.
9	Electric Batteries	Dummy and Cut Batteries ; Stationery Batteries.
10	Cement	Clirker.
11	Soap	Nigger.
12	Power Alcohol	Absolute Alcohol.
13	Electric Lighting Bulbs and Flourescent Tubes.	Glass Shells, Bayonet Caps.

[No. 2/58.]

CENTRAL EXCISE

Bangalore, the 26th March 1958

S.O. 669.—In supersession of this office notification C. No. IV/16/16/57 B.I., dated 8th January 1958, I empower all Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Supervisor to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers enumerated in Rules 199 and 200 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[No. 3/58.]

Bangalore, the 3rd April 1958

S.O. 670.—In pursuance of Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules 1944, I empower the Central Excise Officers of and above the rank specified in column 1 of the table below, to exercise within their respective jurisdiction, the powers of Collector conferred by the provisions of the Rules enumerated in column 2 subject to the limitations, if any, set out in column 3 of the table.

TABLE

Rank of Officer	Central Excise Rules	Limitations, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)
Supervisors	144	Subject to such conditions as may be imposed by Central Board of Revenue or Collector.
Inspectors	13	Power to relax time limit for exportation and for presentation of duplicate ARs will be exercised only by Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Collector. In case of removals for export made under special procedure bonds will be accepted and discharged by Officers of and above the rank of Superintendent.

(1)	(2)	(3)
	27	Power to prescribe an alternative form of storage Register shall be exercised only by the Collector.
<i>Superintendents</i>	153	Subject to such conditions as may be imposed by Central Board of Revenue or Collector.
	3	
	12	Powers under provisos (iii) and (vii) of Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Notification No. 10 Central Excise dated 5-4-49 issued under the Rule shall be exercised by Officers of and above the rank of Superintendents. Powers under proviso (v) of that Notification shall be exercised by Officers of and above the rank of Asstt. Collector.
	14	Power to relax time limit for exportation and for presentation of duplicate AR4s will be exercised by Officers of and above the rank of Asstt. Collector. In case of removals for export made under special procedure bonds will be accepted by Officers of and above the rank of Asstt. Collector.
	38	Subject to such conditions as may be imposed by Central Board of Revenue or Collector.
	47(1)	
	59	
	71(3)	Copies of approved labels to be submitted to Collector for record.
	96(I)	Collector's prior approval should be taken in cases of (1) withholding of permission and (2) grant of permission for a period of less than six months.
	154	Subject to such conditions as may be imposed by Central Board of Revenue or Collector.
	164	
	165(2)	
	210-A	Officers not below the rank of Superintendent will compound offences involved in cases where the value of goods does not exceed Rs. 500. Officers not below the rank of Asstt. Collector will compound offences involved in cases where the value of goods does not exceed Rs. 2,000/-.
	224(I)	Permissions granted should be reported to Collector at the end of each month.
<i>Asstt. Collectors</i>	9	Account Current shall be maintained in the name of the Collector.
	14-A	To issue demands for payment of duty and to impose penalty upto Rs. 250/-.
	49(2)	
	Proviso (2)	Provided the duty involved on the goods does not exceed Rs. 500/-.
	51	
	52	
	65(3)	
	75	Subject to such conditions as may be imposed by Central Board of Revenue or Collector.
	93(b)	For the sake of co-ordination it should be reported to Collector.
	97	
	100	

1	2	3
	145	Asstt. Collectors will exercise the powers only under clause (a) of the first proviso.
	147	Provided the duty involved does not exceed Rs. 250/-
	183	Subject to such conditions as may be imposed by Central Board of Revenue or Collector.
	184	
	1855(1)	
	189	
	192	The power of fixing the cost of the supervisor staff will be retained by the Collector.
	193	
	212	
	223(A)	
	227(1)	Subject to such conditions as may be imposed by Central Board of Revenue or Collector.
	229	
	230	
Licensing Authority	43, 44, 46, 47(3), 48, 57(d), 180.	Subject to such conditions as may be imposed by Central Board of Revenue or Collector.
Licensing Authority	140	To be exercised in respect of Private bonded warehouses only.
Officer who originally etc pts bonds under Rules 140 & 164 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.	155	

[No. 4/58.]

S.O. 671.—In pursuance of Rule 85 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby empower the Chemical Examiner, Custom House, Madras to determine any dispute as to the sucrose content of sugar in respect of cases arising in the Mysore State.

[No. 5/58.]

THE MYSORE CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, BANGALORE

CENTRAL EXCISES

Bangalore, the 5th April 1958

S.O. 672.—I authorise Central Excise Officers of and above the rank specified in column 1 of the table below to exercise within their respective jurisdiction, the powers of "Proper Officer" under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 enumerated in column 2 subject to the limitations, if any, set out in column 3 of the table.

TABLE

Rank of the Officer	Central Excise Rules	Limitations, if any.
I	2	3
<i>Supervisors</i>	9	Supervisors will grant permission for clearance only from warehouses of categories III & IV and from factories producing excisable goods which are not assessable to duty at <i>ad valorem</i> rates and which do not come under more than one classification under the tariff. Such clearances granted by supervisors are subject to periodical post check by Inspector and/or Deputy Superintendent.
	11	..
	15	..
	16	..
	20	..

1	2	3
<i>Supervisors</i>		
21	.	..
23	.	..
29	.	..
36	.	..
37	.	..
39	.	..
41	.	..
50	.	..
52	.	Supervisors will grant permission for clearances only from factories producing manufactured products which are not assessable to duty at <i>ad valorem</i> rates and do not come under more than one classification under the tariff. Such clearances granted by supervisors are subject to periodical post check by Inspector and/or Deputy Superintendent.
52-A	.	..
54	.	..
55	.	..
56	.	..
59	.	..
66	.	..
141	.	..
153	.	..
154	.	Power to fix time limit for the due arrival and re-warehousing will be limited to consignments cleared from warehouses of categories III and IV only so far as Supervisors are concerned.
156	.	Supervisors will exercise the power of proper Officer under this Rule only in respect of clearances from warehouses of categories III and IV.
158	.	Supervisors will exercise powers only in respect of clearances from warehouses of categories III and IV.
162	.	Do.
185	.	Same limitation as noted against Rule 9.
224-B	.	Officers of and above the rank of Inspector will issue duplicates of Transport Permits. Supervisors may issue duplicates of permits issued by them. Officers of and above the rank of Superintendent will issue duplicates of all other documents. Licensing authorities will issue duplicates of licences issued by them.
226	.	..
227 (3)	.	..
<i>Inspectors</i>		
10	.	..
10-A	.	..
17	.	..
19	.	..
25	.	..
27(2)	.	..
30	.	..
31(2)	.	..
44(2)	.	..
45	.	..
46	.	..
83	.	..
89	.	..
95	.	..
96--N	.	..

1

2

3

160, 161	Inspectors will act in terms of para 145-B of the Tobacco Excise Manual (1954 Edn.), while officers of and above the rank of Superintendent will exercise all powers as proper officer under these Rules, subject to the limitation that they will obtain Collector's prior orders for proceeding against bonds.	
165 (1)		..
167(1)		..
170		..
179		..
68		..
69		..
72		..
73		..
74		..
96MM		..
167(3) & (4)		..
195		..
196		..
Assistant Collectors :	Rule 49(2) } In respect of goods lost or destroyed, duty in- Proviso (1) } volved on which does not exceed Rs. 250/- (Rupees two hundred and Fifty only).	
65(4)		..
98		..
99		..

[No. 6/58]

D. N. KOHLI, Collector.